FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 MARCH 1987

Iran-Iraq War

Tehran radio announced that Iranian forces began a new offensive in the Hajj 'Umran region of northern Iraq the night of 3 March. A communique broadcast by the radio said the Iranians killed, wounded, or captured over 2,000 Iraqi soldiers in the attack, codenamed "Karbala'-7," adding that several strategic heights were captured from the enemy. The Iranians repulsed two Iraqi counterattacks during fierce fighting in the area 5 March, IRNA reported. As for the front near Basra, Tehran radio stated that Iranian forces made further gains west of Fish Lake in a "lightning" thrust the night of 4 March. IRNA asserted that around 1,200 Iraqis were killed or wounded in the attack.

An Iraqi spokesman cited by INA dismissed Iran's "imaginary victories," insisting that all Iranian offensives were repulsed and that Iranian forces are still in their previous positions. He claimed that over 10,000 Iranian troops were killed or wounded in the fighting 1-4 March.

Turkish Operation in Iraq

The Iranian Foreign Ministry is following "with meticulous care and anxiety" reports on the 4 March Turkish air strikes against Kurdish positions in Iraq, a spokesman cited by Tehran radio announced. The spokesman reiterated the importance of safeguarding Iraq's territorial integrity and charged that the Baghdad regime subjects "oppressed Muslim people" to aggression. A military statement carried by Ankara radio noted that, in accordance with a 1984 agreement, Turkey sought Iraq's consent to the cross-border raid. Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, addressing a Council of Ministers meeting via satellite from Houston, thanked the Iraqi Government for its cooperation and promised that "separatist bandits and their supporters" will not go unpunished, Ankara radio reported.

Lebanon

Damascus radio reported that Syrian troops in West Beirut have now reestablished "normal" conditions that have been missed for a long time. A number of foreign diplomatic missions have expressed readiness to resume operations in West Beirut, according to Beirut radio. Regarding the Palestinian refugees, Syrian observers supervised the dispatch of food supplies into Shatila Camp, while the Amal Movement released 625 Palestinian detainees, the radio noted. Meanwhile, 11 Palestinians were killed or wounded in internicine clashes between rival Fatah factions in the Sidon area, AFP disclosed.

PLO

Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) leader Muhammad 'Abbas told the London magazine *Al-Majallah* that the PLF is "about to launch new operations" against Israel, adding that it intends to strike "in the heart of Tel Aviv" in the near future. While stressing the need to avoid harming innocent civilians, 'Abbas said his group regards "U.S. targets as Israeli targets and Israeli targets as U.S. targets."

Israel and the Pollard Affair

Israel will not repeat the mistake of spying in the United States, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres stated in remarks reported by IDF radio 5 March. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin viewed the Pollard affair as a "disaster" that has damaged Israeli-U.S. relations, *Hadashot* noted. A senior Israeli source cited by *Ma'ariv said that Israel has a moral obligation to help the* Pollards, adding that in due time Israel will try to influence the U.S. authorities to reduce the "severe" sentence imposed on Jonathan Pollard.

Libya

JANA accused Egypt of committing "air piracy" by detaining "as hostages" the pilots of the Libyan C-130 plane which made an "emergency landing." Egypt's failure to facilitate their repatriation sets a "dangerous precedent," JANA warned.

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PLF's Abu al-'Abbas Threatens Attack on Tel Aviv

PM041920 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 4-10 Mar 87 pp 28, 29

[Interview with Muhammad 'Abbas, alias Abu al-'Abbas, Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) secretary general and PLO Executive Committee member, by Salih Qallab in Algiers: "We Are Preparing for a 'New *Achille Lauro*' and We Shall Shortly Strike in Tel Aviv"; date not given]

[Text] [Qallab] We have noticed that since the *Achille Lauro* operation you no longer attend PLO Executive Committee meetings. Is there an official Palestinian position toward you similar to the positions that resulted from the furor in the West over this operation?

['Abbas] In fact I was not absent from any of the meetings that the Executive Committee held during the period in question. As a member I have directly contributed to the committee's activities, both in its meetings and in the contacts and consultations that the Palestinian leadership has held and continues to hold. Had it not been for the *Achille Lauro* operation, people would not have wondered whether or not I attended Executive Committee meetings. There are several members of this committee, but people do not ask whether they attend Palestinian meetings. Reports on Palestinian leadership meetings usually do not give the names of those who attended or were absent from them. The assassination of Brother Fahd al-Qawasimah leaves 10 members on the Executive Committee, which means that at least 7 members must attend for there to be a quorum. So when there is a quorum, an observer will not be able to tell who attended and who did not, because normally we do not refer to this matter or mention it in our official statements. I must point out here that, following the Western campaign that accompanied the *Achille Lauro* operation, the Executive Committee pondered the question of my presence in the Palestinian leadership not to consider whether I should attend the committee meetings but to consider the impact of the operation on the Palestinian problem and to study it. For this reason a committee was set up to investigate the matter from all angles. The committee adopted a decision that has not yet been announced. My involvement in the operation is regarded as an auxiliary factor that made it possible to end the operation the way it was ended, without bloodshed.

[Qallab] But we have not seen you participate in any Palestinian delegation during this time, whether to Arab or foreign countries.

['Abbas] Several factors have prevented my participation in any of these delegations. First of all, we do not wish to embarrass any country, be it Arab or other. And in light of U.S. threats and demands, we are afraid that the countries we intend to visit will not be able to provide adequate security protection. The PLO studied all these matters and took them into consideration when forming its delegations in order, as I said, not to embarrass anybody and to avoid a security "shock," which we can do without in the present circumstances. I must stress here that the campaign the United States waged following the *Achille Lauro* incident was not aimed at me personally, but at the PLO as the entity representing the Palestinian people and the symbol of their struggle. It was also aimed at providing a cover for the air raid on Hammam al-Shatt in Tunisia, where the Israeli aircraft destroyed the Palestinian leadership headquarters and killed scores of innocent Palestinians and Tunisians.

[Qallab] The United States has offered a big reward for your capture, dead or alive. Have you recently observed any serious attempts on your life?

['Abbas] I have not directly felt that my life is in danger. I have not felt that I am being pursued with the aim of restricting my activities in the Palestinian revolution. But, in fact, I do feel such a restriction on the part of certain regional parties; it is they and not the United States that impose this blockade. Since we have been used to such blockades for a long time, the *Achille Lauro* operation brings nothing new in this regard.

[Qallab] Does this mean that you did not uncover any attempt against you?

['Abbas] No, nothing of this sort happened.

[Qallab] You do not regard the *Achille Lauro* operation as a terrorist action? Are you prepared to appear before an international court, if one is set up, to defend your views?

['Abbas] Certainly. I have announced from the early days my readiness to go the United States and make my views known to U.S. public opinion. Now, if I am certain that there is a just tribunal that wants to hear my viewpoint, I am quite ready for that. I do not regard the *Achille Lauro* operation as a terrorist action. U.S. public opinion must realize the extent of the injustice that the Palestinian people have suffered, and are still suffering, at the hands of Israel and the United States. For this reason I say that the *Achille Lauro* operation not only is not a terrorist action but is a right to be exercised by a people constantly subjected to terror inside and outside their occupied territory. The *Achille Lauro* operation is one method of confronting injustice and fighting the enemy. In a conflict such as that between us and Israel and those who back it and stand behind it, certain mistakes and setbacks are bound to occur. We must recall here that even operations carried out by major powers often go wrong or suffer a setback. There are the repeated submarine incidents, and there was the operation that the United States carried out against Iran and that ended in disaster because of technical troubles. Furthermore, we daily hear of planes crashing because of mistakes or technical trouble. If a fire breaks out in a hotel because of a mistake, the result is a disaster that could cost the life of scores and hundreds of people. In comparison, the *Achille Lauro* operation, which ended the way it did because of an unintentional mistake, inadvertently resulted in the death of only one person. And because it ended with the rescue of approximately 600 passengers, I do not regard it as a terrorist operation, because its target was not the ship passengers but those who occupy our homeland and practice the ugliest terror against our own people.

[Qallab] Following the *Achille Lauro* operation, the operations at Vienna and Rome airports, and the ensuing Western media campaign against the Palestinian revolution, did the PLO carry out a reappraisal of this type of operation, and did you seek new methods different from these, as others in the Palestinian arena have already done?

['Abbas] I would answer your question with another question: Has Abu al-'Abbas suddenly emerged as a planner and executor of external operations? The truth is not so. Throughout the history of our struggle not a single external operation was attributed to us, not because we do not believe in such action but because we concentrate our efforts on the occupied territory. Even in the case of the *Achille Lauro* it was only a means to transport a group of Palestinian fighters to their Palestinian land when all fronts were closed to us. I frankly say that we in the PLF are against any action aimed against innocent civilians that have nothing to do with the conflict. This has been our stand both before and after the *Achille Lauro* operation. But I must point out here, while still adhering to what I have just said, that we consider the whole world to be the battlefield of conflict between us and Israel for as long as Israel does not hesitate to strike at us in any part of the globe, as long as its intelligence continues to assassinate our cadres, and as long as it deals blows to our humanitarian, nonmilitary institutions. However, I must make it clear here that we reject hijacking a civilian plane, attacking an airport or a school, or hitting a religious institution under the slogan of resisting Israel. I believe that, inasmuch as such operations harm our struggle and the sacrifices of our people, they serve the United States and Israel and contribute to turning world opinion against our just cause. I frankly and clearly consider such operations to be terrorist rather than struggle or revolutionary actions. There are well-known Zionist organizations inside and outside the occupied territories. We are keen on striking blows against such organizations regardless of time and place. But in all cases we must avoid innocent civilians and avoid as much as we can non-Zionist targets or targets not serving Zionism.

[Qallab] Would you place U.S. targets on the same footing as Zionist targets?

['Abbas] We consider that Israel itself is a U.S. interest in the Middle East. Just as Washington sets up a certain establishment in Japan that flies its flag, Washington also sets up an establishment in our usurped homeland, Palestine, but in this case its flag is the Star of David. Therefore, because of the repression the United States is exercising against our people and nation, we certainly do not differentiate between Washington and Tel Aviv. We regard U.S. targets as Israeli targets and Israeli targets as U.S. targets. We will strike in this field without discrimination but with extreme care for the blood of innocent civilians and for the priorities that we adhere to.

[Qallab] Does this mean that a U.S. Embassy will be a target?

['Abbas] Not exactly. There are specific priorities and when we aim at the United States we, in fact, carefully select our options. Our option is always the party that directly confronts us on the battlefronts.

We regard the United States as facing us directly on the battlefronts represented by Israel and its institutions. Our prime and direct target is Israel and its interests, then comes the United States on the grounds that it constitutes Israel's rear. But all this should be subject to clear tactics so that our military action continues to serve our political vision.

[Qallab] In light of the trials of those who carried out the *Achille Lauro* operation, do you believe the operation was infiltrated by regional or foreign quarters?

['Abbas] There was no infiltration at all and the trials made no reference to anything of this kind In fact, some Palestinian bodies have spread such rumors in an attempt to conceal the truth and to distance themselves from this operation under the pressure of the Western media campaign. By so doing, they have harmed the the Palestinian struggle and the Palestinian revolution. What happened on the *Achille Lauro* was a mistake that changed the entire course of the operation. Because most passengers were of friendly nationalities except for 12 Americans, the fighters lost the ability to pressure Israel and so they did what they did.

[Qallab] After the plane carrying you and your companions to Tunis was diverted, did you feel that you were a victim of a plot hatched with the United States?

['Abbas] No, I boarded the plane entirely of my own accord and I expected what happened. In fact, I told the Egyptian authorities of this beforehand. But because of the lack of other options, I chose to accompany my companions, though I was aware of the fate awaiting us, because I would not leave them to face their fate alone.

[Qallab] What you did seems a suicidal action, and some might say this action, despite your knowledge of the fate awaiting you and your companions, was some kind of a psychological compensation following the operation's failure.

['Abbas] First of all I am a Palestinian fighter and my record with the Palestinian revolution proves this. Hence I cannot allow myself to abandon fighters who complied with my orders to vacate the ship and give themselve up, and leave them to face their fate alone. Would you have accepted it if the plane carrying those fighters had been downed or hijacked while I was "enjoying" myself in Egypt? I would not accept this because the commander should always be at the forefront of those he leads, especially in crucial and dangerous conditions. As for the failure of the operation, the conflict between us and the enemy is long and constant. Our enemy is no ordinary one; he is armed with the most technologically advanced and sophisticated weapons.

[Qallab] The question raised at present is: Would you repeat *Achille Lauro*? Are you ready to embark on a similar operation?

['Abbas] What I want to say is that we have totally refrained from U.S. attacks [as published]. We have organized our position very well and we are about to launch new operations. These operations might first take the form of an *Achille Lauro* operation. But in any case, we will strike in the near future and in the heart of Tel Aviv this time. I do not consider that *Achille Lauro* failed. Although it did not achieve its set objective, it opened new horizons for Palestinian action. I also regard the fact that Palestinian fighters, with limited capabilities, were able, one day after the Israeli raid on Tunis, to launch an operation thousands of miles away and to reach their homeland as a more significant achievement than the Israeli one, especially if the Palestinian capabilities and Israeli capabilities are compared.

[Qallab] The name of former Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali was repeatedly mentiond in connection with the diversion of your plane to Italy. Do you have any information in this regard?

['Abbas] I have nothing to say in this respect. I can only admit that the Tunisian people and leadership embraced us in very difficult and crucial circumstances. Tunisia provided us with what others could not provide; it embraced us during crucial and difficult moments, and overwhelmed us with its sympathy and care. I, like my brothers in the Palestinian leadership, have nothing but thanks and gratitude to express to the Tunisian people and the Tunisian leadership.

PLO's Qaddumi on W. Europe Visit, PLO-Libya Ties

PM041507 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 28 Feb 87 p 23

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, by Rashid Khashanah in Tunis; date not given]

[Text] During his recent visits to a number of European states Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Political Department head, constantly stressed that the PLO, through these contacts, aims to raise the level of diplomatic representation with the European states. Qaddumi reiterated this point during his interview with *Al-Tadamun* in which he also said that the fifth Islamic summit in Kuwait was a conference for Palestine. In reply to a question raised by *Al-Tadamun* on the future of Libyan-Palestinian relations, Qaddumi said a new chapter has been opened in these relations following Khalil al-Wazir's visit to Tripoli. The following is the text of the interview:

[Khashanah] What has Palestine gained from the recent Islamic summit?

[Qaddumi] The fifth Islamic summit was a conference for Palestine. The principal resolutions covered Palestine and the Middle East. They stressed the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people — that is, their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state — and also supported their just struggle. With regard to Jerusalem, the conference stressed support for Palestinian positions to preserve Arab Jerusalem and its Islamic relics. In addition to this the conference condemned U.S. policies supporting Israel and also Israeli actions and terrorism and the U.S.-Israeli alliance. The conference adopted other positive resolutions in relation to the Iraq-Iran war and supported Security Council resolutions to end this war. This was in addition to other resolutions relating to support for Arab initiatives such as the Arab peace plan, a UN-sponsored international peace conference, and the preparatory committee which includes the Security Council permanent members.

[Khashanah] Does your recent visit to Finland lie within the framework of supporting the approach to the preparation for an international conference?

[Qaddumi] The visit to Finland was a move of a new type. My meetings were at the highest levels as I met first with the president of the Republic with whom I held official talks. I also met with the prime minister and the foreign minister. Undoubtedly this must be seen as political progress in the stands Finland adopts toward the Palestinian cause and the PLO in the direction of greater support for the just rights of the Palestinian people. Undoubtedly Finland, as a Scandinavian state, has its political importance in the international field and world forums as well as among the Scandinavian states. We hope the development of our relations with Finland will be reflected on other Scandinavian states.

[Khashanah] Your visit was preceded by the tour of David Kimche, Israeli Foreign Ministry secretary general, in order to push these states toward reducing their support for the Palestinians and indeed closing down PLO offices there. Did this Israeli diplomatic onslaught have any effect on your visit to Finland?

[Qaddumi] Yitzaq Rabin visited Finland during that time and his visit was a failure. He left a bad impression because of the manner in which he behaved with them during his visit. I felt the Finnish friends were dissatisfied with this visit and with the past U.S. pressures on the European states to reduce their contacts with the PLO. Irangate has come to destroy the credibility of U.S. policy and to prove that the PLO is an organization for liberation, that it is an international humanitarian organization working for the liberation of the land, that it represents the Palestinian people as a whole, and that the usurped rights of the Palestinian people must be restored to these people to enable them to return to their homeland to establish their independent state.

[Khashanah] In addition to this Palestinian diplomatic move toward the northern states there is a move on another level; namely, Western Europe, because your itinerary includes visits to both Italy and Switzerland. What is the Palestinian strategy behind such moves in the European arenas, both north and south?

[Qaddumi] Undoubtedly, the West European states used to support Israel in the past while the nonaligned states fully supported us. The Latin American states also supported us. This meant that there were only some European states that supported the other side. Therefore, we believed it was our duty first to raise diplomatic representation between us and these states and second to seek to develop the political position, especially the Venice Declaration so that it will clearly provide for the establishment of a Palestinian state and Palestinian participation in an international peace conference through the PLO as the sole legitimate representative and will support Palestinian rights in other fields as well as giving aid to our steadfast people in the occupied territories.

[Khashanah] At the Palestinian level, is it possible to say that the unification conference of the Palestinian writers and journalists in Algiers was a step toward achieving national unity among the various factions?

[Qaddumi] We have conducted numerous dialogues with the Palestinian revolution factions to hold the next PNC session provided that all principal organizations attending the meeting participate in the leadership, in decisionmaking, and in implementing the decisions. Undoubtedly, current talks are a step on the road to consolidating this unity among the Palestinian revolution factions within the PLO framework. We are sparing no

efforts — as we are now doing in Lebanon — so that Palestinian guns will be united to confront the aggression against the camps. Every Palestinian is fighting next to his Palestinian brothers of all organizations. This proves there is national unity and that the Palestinians are united in defense of their rights and camps.

[Khashanah] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] visited Libya and you were also the first Palestinian official to visit Tripoli since the Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut. Do you believe this conciliation is a tactical step resulting from unanimity against those who attack the camps or is it a new chapter in the Palestinian-Libyan relations.

[Qaddumi] I believe there is a new chapter in Libyan-Palestinian relations. Following the Beirut incidents, I paid a visit to Libya and this was the beginning of these relations. Brother Abu Jihad's recent visit was to strengthen and develop relations between us and the fraternal Jamahiriyah. We hope such relations will develop because Libya's stands toward supporting the Palestinian revolution, especially against the Amal militias' attacks on the camps, are important. We hope relations will develop further because PLO policy is to purify Arab atmospheres and to establish better relations with all Arab countries and avoid clashing with them.

Al-Wazir on Camps War, Ties With Jordan, Egypt

JN042041 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 3 Mar 87 p 6

[Interview with Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, by Salah al-din Hafiz and Muhammad 'Abd al-hadi; date, place not given]

[Text] After a long period of absence and banishment Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has returned to the Jordanian capital, Amman. During the past few days in Amman, Abu Jihad has been hearing about and listening to the impact of three important events that concern the Palestinian revolution: the camps war in Lebanon; the uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip; and the restoration of warmth of Jordanian-Palestinian relations months after King Husayn's decision to suspend political coordination between Jordan and the PLO.

Egypt had a role to play in all three events. Egypt has been active and has exerted and continues to exert efforts to halt the diabolical process that aims to strangle the Palestinian revolution and abort its struggle.

The discussion with Abu Jihad was about these three events and took place a day after he left Amman and a few hours prior to his departure for Baghdad.

It was natural to begin by discussing the hottest and most serious events. We asked him about the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon which Amal is besieging with both missiles and starvation, and which are being threatened by the Syrian forces that have entered Beirut.

Abu Jihad said: The camps war embodies the plot against the Palestinian people and the Arab cause by the successive attacks on Palestinian refugees. The constant Palestinian question is: Why these attacks?

Now, the Palestinians do not want to restore the situation that existed prior to 1982, a state of affairs which some people used as a pretext for their hostility toward Palestinians.

As a result of the past events and the lessons it learned, the PLO is saying it does not want to return to the situation that existed prior to 1982 under any circumstnaces because many mistakes have occurred — joint mistakes. One must learn from the lessons and build a new reality in which the Palestinians want to live in peace and security without their camps being a target of aggression.

We believe the plot aims to remove the Palestinians from the Lebanese arena and throw them either in the Al-Biqa' or on the Jordanian border to consolidate the theory of settling the Palestinians in an alternative homeland — Sharon's theory which is rejected by the Palestinians, Jordan, and the Arab nation.

[Question] Were not food supplies allowed into the camps recently?

[Al-Wazir] Only three cars were recently allowed into the Burj al-Barajinah camp containing 100 1-kg bags of flour that are sufficient for only six meals in a camp populated by 40,000 people.

The cries of the camps for help are still being heard. The calls by the world public and all Arab leaders have not succeeded in bringing one additional box of milk into the camps. Thus, the PLO is looking for any possible way to protect our people and feed them before they die of starvation.

[Question] Not long ago Amal was an ally of the PLO. Indeed, when the PLO men left Beirut in 1982, the PLO left most of its heavy weapons to the Amal in particular. Why has the alliance turned into enmity?

[Khalil al-Wazir] The fact which we emphasize is that when we were in Lebanon we were anxious to preserve our relations with the various popular, nationalist, and Islamic forces in the Lebanese arena. During the fighting with the Israeli enemy, we were anxious to strengthen such relations. In those circumstances we shared the same stand. After the departure from Beirut, there was a continual process of incitement against the PLO and the Palestinians by the brothers in Syria who are using Amal — through its present leaders — to implement the Syrian plan to strike at the Palestinians in the Lebanese arena. They believe the PLO is the power that threatens their policy of hegemony and expansion in Lebanon.

[Question] Is there a link between the third round of the 4-month-old camps war and the recent fighting in Beirut between Amal and the leftist parties?

[Al-Wazir] The steadfast Palestinian stand and the tragedy of the camps has shaken the conscience of all sections of the Lebanese people who sympathize with the Palestinians in the besieged camps. When Amal failed to achieve its objectives with

partial Syrian participation, the Syrian regime sought to send its forces to Beirut and to create pretexts and a climate for such an intervention in order to control the situation with an iron fist. The nationalist and Muslim leaders in Beirut were subjected to great pressure to request the entry of the Syrian forces.

[Question] However, the belligerents are now allies of Syria; namely, the Communist Party and the PSP on one hand, and Amal on the other.

[Al-Wazir] That is true. However, some of these forces are trying not to be the instrument the Syrians want them to be. the Syrians want to push such forces into a clash with the Palestinians, but these forces — such as the PSP and the others — refuse because they know their credit of struggle is in their insistence on supporting the Palestinian struggle. Hence the explosive confrontation of Amal which lost its strong presence in Beirut because it has attacked all those who are from a different sect, plundering, looting, stealing, raping, and savagely violating the sanctities of homes.

[Question] Is there a kind of coordination between the Palestinians and the nationalsit parties in Lebanon to confront such hegemony?

[Al-Wazir] We make every effort to have good relations with all the parties and place our resources at their disposal to confront such a policy — and they are equal to the responsibility and are continuing to confront Amal.

[Question] While the camps war has restored Palestinian unity within the camps in the face of the attacks, efforts were being made outside on the politcal level. What progress have the efforts to restore unity within the PLO made?

[Al-Wazir] We were all supposed to meet in Algiers to prepare for convening the PNC. However, when the camps war erupted the meeting was postponed because we were preoccupied with the fighting. Palestinian unity was established in the trenches and a common ground was created for further meetings.

In the past week there have been consultations to hold a meeting in the coming weeks. The various parties will meet to determine the course of the coming dialogue and to set a date for the PNC session. Conditions for such a meeting exist on the political level and on the ground. The conference of the union of writers and journalists, which was held seveal days ago, constituted such a meeting on a small scale, and all the parties at the conference were anxious to unify all efforts. Therefore, I say that a number of steps will be made in the coming weeks in this regard.

[Question] Following a long period of frozen relations with Jordan, and following the closure of the Fatah office in Amman, a new stage of dialogue was begun recently through the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee. How do you assess the present relations with Jordan in light of the latest steps as you have taken part in the committee's meetings?

[Al-Wazir] I wish to make it clear that Jordan suspended political coordination with the PLO because we refused to recognize Resolutions 242 and 338 as a basis for convening the international conference. At the meeting that was held in Kuwait between 'Arafat and Husayn during the Islamic summit, it was agreed that the joint committee would meet at the earliest opportunity. In fact, we held a series of meetings to discuss support for our kinfolk under occupation following the receipt of a Saudi installment of approximately $9.5 million for that purposes.

The committee is different from the Jordanian development plan because it believes the channel that embodies the will of our Arab nation is the Palestinian-Jordanian committee for the support of steadfastness. The Arabs have endorsed the committee which can continue its support for our kinfolk through the Arab states.

[Question] Didn't the Amman talks also discuss political issues?

[Al-Wazir] A dialogue was held on some issues and the need to open areas for dialogue and to continue it. We agreed on that.

[Question] Don't you expect an imminent resumption of political dialogue and the reopening of the PLO offices that were closed?

[Al-Wazir] We are ready to continue the dialogue during the next meetings through joint preparadness to resume the discussion of bilateral relations. As for the organization's offices, they continue to exist. What happened is that some offices were closed. We hope they will return to their normal position. As for the main offices, they are performing their duties.

[Question] The current upheaval in the occupied territory is very brisk. What is your evaluation of the situation in the occupied territory?

[Al-Wazir] This upheaval took place as a result of Israeli practices which have escalated to the extent of attacking the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and as a result of the attacks on camps. The Israeli authorities did not hesitate to confront the Palestinian stones with fire and curfews.

On the political level, every day witnesses demonstrations, strikes, sit-ins, or confrontations beginning with universities and even extending to detainees inside prisons. On the military level, the people in the occupied territory confront the occupation forces with knives and stones. According to official Israeli reports, we find that armed struggle is escalating continuously.

[Question] Israel has succeeded in achieving the objective of moving the PLO out of Beirut. Don't you believe Israel also succeeded in its bid to undermine the Arab regimes' acceptance of the armed Palestinian action by making them feel that the military Palestinian presence in their countries is a burden, especially after the Hammam al-Shatt strike in Tunisia?

[Al-Wazir] Israel's major plan, which was adopted by the Israeli Council of Ministers prior to the invasion of Lebanon in 1982, was aimed at destroying the PLO's political and military strength and structure in Lebanon. It suffices to say that what they wanted was not achieved.

The organization managed to rebuild its forces in terms of organization, training, armament, and positions.

Israeli Army Chief of Staff Repha'el Eytan admitted the failure of the plan, saying: "We have completely failed to achieve the objectives of the invasion." One year after Begin's vow that not a single missile will fall on the settlement of Qiryat Shemona for 40 years, a missile was falling on the settlement as a rejection of Begin's declaration.

As for the current situation, the occupation has been removed from most of the Lebanese territories and the Lebanese borders are unclosed. Operations are being carried out through the Lebanese border daily.

[Question] Finally, we ask about Egypt. What are the current dimensions of Egyptian-Palestinian relations?

[Al-Wazir] The objective of every Palestinian struggler is entrenching Palestinian-Egyptian relations because this constitutes a guarantee for safeguarding and protecting the Palestinian struggle. Undoubtedly, Egypt's responsibilities in the Arab and international arenas consolidate this struggle. The Palestinians are looking forward to a supportive Egyptian position.

In light of the current crisis we are experiencing in the camps, the sons of Palestine hope for an Egyptian position which is more decisive, active, and effective than ever.

[Question] do you believe Camp David is still an obstacle to the restoration of Egyptian-Arab relations?

[Al-Wazir] The Palestinian people's stand on the Camp David policy is clear. The Palestinians have the right to voice their opinion. Every honest person is pleased when we frankly state our opinion of our national causes. We had this right with late President 'Abd al-Nasir and he approved of our objection to some issues. We believe Camp David was a reason for Egypt's departure from the Arabs. We are now looking forward to the day when the obstacles before the unity of our nation are removed in order to confront the real danger which constitutes a threat to the Arab nation's destiny and future.

Al-Wazir Said To Meet Uprising, PFLP-GC Leaders

JN041626 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 3 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Tripoli — *Al-Ittihad* — Abu Dhabi *Al-Ittihad* has learned from highly placed sources that Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, met with Abu Musa [Colonel Muhammad Sa'id Musa], leader of the Fatah Uprising, and also with PFLP-GC leader Ahmad Jibril, in the Libyan capital for the first time since 1982 in response to a proposal made by Libyan President [title as published] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. During the meeting, the talks dealt with the Palestinian situation in its entirety.

Palestinian Leaders on Preparations for PNC

PLO, Fatah To Fix Date

JN041606 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 3 Mar 87 p 21

[Text] Tripoli — *Al-Qabas* — Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, affirmed yesterday to *Al-Qabas* that the Fatah Central Committee and the PLO Executive Committee will hold an important meeting after the current talks in Libya that are aimed at reunifying the Palestinian factions.

Abu Jihad added that the committees will fix a date for the PNC. He said the PNC will be convened during the next 2 months with those attending, adding: "This is our position."

Abu Jihad affirmed that the preparatory committee will meet in Algiers during the next few days and that six factions have thus far agreed to attend the meeting. He commended Libya's stand on the Palestinian revolution and Palestinian reunification.

Hawatimah Makes Statement

JN032040 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 2 Mar 87 pp 1, 23

[By 'Amid al-Shanti]

[Excerpts] Tripoli — DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah has stated that the preparatory committee for uniting the Palestinian revolution factions will meet in Algeria soon to prepare for the PNC session that will convene before June. Hawatimah stressed that the preparatory committee and the PNC will convene with only those factions that wish to attend. He added: We cannot stop our march and wait for the others. In a statement to *Al-Qabas*, Hawatimah revealed that Libya is currently undertaking serious efforts to restore unity to the Palestinian factions, and that the Palestinian factions, headed by their secretaries general, are currently here, with the exception of Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. Hawatimah said that Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] is representing the Fatah Movement in Libya's celebrations and is also attending the Palestinian meetings in Tripoli. He added that other Palestinian meetings will be held in Tripoli under Libyan sponsorship. He said he hopes Palestinian unity will be restored. [passage omitted]

Hawatimah affirmed that the Amman agreement no longer exists and that he and Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], head of the Fatah delegation, agreed on this during the Algiers meetings, and that Fatah will issue a statement in this regard. Hawatimah said he has information confirming that the Amal Movement will soon ignite a war in the Palestinian camps in Sidon. He said the DFLP is playing a heavy price for its independent stands, stands which we will continue to adopt. He also announced that he is against terrorism in all forms, against the hijacking of planes, and against any operation outside the occupied territory.

He said Amal failed to expel from Lebanon any Palestinian fighter or any other Palestinian, something which Israel wants. He called on the Arab countries to open their borders to Palestinian armed struggle. [passage omitted]

DFLP's Rabbuh Makes Statement

JN032031 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 2 Mar 87 pp 1, 8

[By Mahbub 'Ali]

[Text] Aden — Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant DFLP secretary general, has stated that a dialogue among various Palestinian factions will precede the PNC session to be held in Algeria in April. The objective of the meeting is to form PLO collective leadership bodies representing the various Palestinian factions within the PLO. In a statement to *Al-Ittihad*, 'Abd Rabbuh affirmed that the PNC cannot convene without reaching an agreement based on national dialogue on all political and organizational issues. He noted that the Prague agreement among Fatah, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party will constitute a base for formulating the PNC resolutions.

'Abd Rabbuh stated that efforts are being exerted continuously to guarantee the participatioe of all Palestinian factions in the dialogue to consolidate unity within the PLO. 'Abd Rabbuh ruled out the possibility that the PFLP would participate in the preparatory dialogue. However, the expressed his confidence that it will take part in the PNC session.

The DFLP official also expressed confidence that Algeria will exert its efforts to make the preparatory dialogue a success and to convene the PNC. He noted the existence of various obstacles to convening the PNC session, including pressures, incitements, and promises by some Arab sides to affect some Palestinian sides, particularly those who are influential in the PLO, and to create difficulties on the path toward Palestinian unity.

'Abd Rabbuh said the results of the visit to Cairo by the Israeli enemy Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres fall within the framework of those incitements. which revolve around a claimed change in the Israeli stand toward the convening of an international conference to cover up the direct, bilateral negotiations between Israel and Palestinian factions, agreed upon by Israel, who are not the PLO — the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The DFLP official affirmed the DFLP's concern over relations with Syria. He expressed his regret because Syria arrested Abu al-'Abd, DFLP Political Bureau member. He described this step as unjustifiable, serious, and unprecedented in the history of Palestinian-Syrian relations.

AFRIQUE-ASIE: 'Arafat Calls Al-Asad 'New Sharon'

JN041932 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1820 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has described Hafiz al-Asad, president of the sectarian Syrian regime, as a new Sharon trying to liquidate the Palestinian revolution and carry out the Kissingerite strategy to set up sectarian cantons in the Middle East in cooperation with the Zionist entity. In a press statement published by the French weekly magaine *Afrique-Asie*, he said the Syrian regime is exerting every effort to sow differences among the Palestinian groups. Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the Syrian regime stands by the enemies of the Palestinians and extends all forms of support for the agent Amal gangs to strike at the Palestinian revolution and people, pointing out that all of the renegades have contributed to plots to destroy and starve the Palestinian people in an attempt to bury their will by using the Syrian regime's forces, and mercenaries, the agent Amal gangs, the Zionist Navy forces, and the agent Lahd army in the south, where scores of Palestinians die daily as a result of shelling or starvation.

PLO Communique on Beirut Camps Situation

JN032006 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 3 Mar 87

["Text" of a military communique issued by the PLO — date not given]

[Text] In continuation of the Israeli-U.S. plot to liquidate our camps in Lebanon, the agent Amal Movement gangs, backed by the Syrian forces in Beirut, shelled the Burj al-Barajinah camp with tanks, artillery, and mortars from areas controlled by the Syrian forces. The aggression lasted 35 minutes, beginning at 1155 and ending at 1230 today. At the same time, intermittent sniper fire against the Shatila camps continued throughout the day.

This clearly reveals the dimensions of the conspiracy concocted by the Syrian forces, which are trying to cover the Amal's aggression by entering Beirut under the slogan of entrenching the security. This has disclosed Syria's continued, flagrant involvement in the aggression against our camps, against our people, and against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon in implementation of the imperialist American-Israeli plan. The siege arround our camps, especially the Beirut camps, is continuing, while the Syrian forces prevent medicine — dispatched to the camps by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the UNRWA, and the Palestinian and Arab Red Crescent societies — from entering the camps.

Glory and immorality to our righteous martyrs. Revolution until victory!

'Arafat Meets Ministerial Committee in Tunis

JN031854 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, met in Tunis on the evening of 1 March with the head and members of the seven-member Arab ministerial committee dealing with the war of annihilation against the Palestinian camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon. The Arab League secretary general attended.

Brother Abu 'Ammar briefed the brothers on the extremely dangerous situation still facing the Palestinian camps in Lebanon as a result of the continuation of aggression and siege, which turned into a double siege following the entry of the renegade forces into Beirut. These forces, along with the Amal Movement

gangs, prevent the entry of any food or medical supplies into the camps. They also prevent the evacuation of wounded, whose health has seriously deteriorated.

During his review of the tragic situation inside the camps, the brother commander in chief affirmed the need to expedite an urgent solution that guarantees the camps' security and provides complete protection for them. He warned against the danger of the plot being implemented to deport our people from Lebanon, especially in light of the continued threats by the Arab renegade regime's military officials against the Palestinian presence.

The meeting was attended by Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, and Brother Hakam Bal'awi, the PLO representative in Tunis.

'Arafat Meets Maltese Prime Minister in Tunis
JN041650 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has met with Maltese Prime Minister Karmenu Mifsud, who is currently visiting Tunis.

A Palestinian source said the meeting, which was held in Tunis last night, dealt with the Middle East situation, the latest developments on the Palestine question, the situation of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, in addition to means of bolstering relations between Malta and the PLO.

KUWAIT

Amir Message to Gromyko Praises Soviet Policy

LD041516 Kuwait KUNA in English 1405 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, March 4 (KUNA) — His Highness the Amir of Kuwait and current chairman of the fifth Islamic summit conference Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, expressed appreciation at the Soviet Union's announcement of its desire to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan as soon as a settlement is reached for the Afghan crisis.

In a message sent by his highness the amir to Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko last Monday and published here last night, his highness said "Kuwait supports the Soviet Union's policy that aims at consolidating peace and security in the Middle East area."

His highness added that "Stance of the Soviet Union toward the Palestinian crisis is being appreciated in Kuwait," emphasizing that Kuwait, the same as the Soviet Union, calls for holding an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations with the aim of reaching a settlement to the Middle East crisis."

The message delivered to Gromyko by Kuwait's Ambassador in Moscow 'Abd al-Mohsen al-Du'ayj, has come in response to a message sent by the Soviet leadership on the occasion of the convocation of the fifth Islamic summit in Kuwait last January 26-29.

His highness the amir in his message praised "the wise and realistic policy of the Soviet Union that aims at limiting arms race, particularly in the field of nuclear arms, and alleviating tension which is being supported by all peace-loving forces."

His highness emphasized that "the resolutions of the Islamic summit aim at finding solutions to different issues, including defusing international tension," adding that implementing those resolutions "requires the urgent cooperation of the countries that belong to the different international groups because this meets the objective of preserving peace and security all over the world."

PDRY Minister Delivers Message to Amir

LD041353 Kuwait KUNA in English 1254 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Kuwait, March 4 (KUNA) — Acting Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told reporters Wednesday, after conferring with Yemeni Minister of Justice 'Abd al-Wasi Salim, that the Yemeni minister currently visiting the country handed his highness the amir a message from President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas.

Shaykh Sabah said that the message deals with bilateral relations, latest developments in the Arab situation and relations between the two parts of Yemen.

Minister of Justice and Legal Affairs Dari al-'Uthman held a luncheon in honor of Salim and the accompanying delegation.

Investment Agreement With Turkey 'Initialed'

TA031558 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1523 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Kuwait (A.A.) — Turkey and Kuwait initialed an agreement on "protection and encouraging mutual investments", AA correspondent here reported Monday. The agreement, the first drawn with an Arab country, is expected to be signed in summer.

Answering questions of AA, State Planning Department's Foreign Capital Department head Namik Kemal Kilic said that "the agreement which will provide a safeguard for the private entrepreneurs, will be a model for the Gulf countries."

Reminding that Turkey is preparing to draw similar agreements with Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, Kilic said that an agreement protecting and encouraging investments will facilitate flow of capital to Turkey.

The agreement governs the legal framework under which the Kuwaiti investors will operate in Turkey and solves any dispute which might arise in various issues.

OMAN

State Minister Leaves for Turkey 4 March

JN041026 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0630 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Muscat, 4 Mar (WAKH) — Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, left Muscat for Ankara this morning on a 6-day visit to Turkey.

In a predeparture statement, the Omani minister said his visit is in response to an invitation from his Turkish counterpart. He added that his country attaches great importance to promoting its relations with Turkey. He said he will discuss with Turkish officials several Arab and international issues, particularly the Iraq-Iran war. He said this discussion will be within the framework of exchanging viewpoints between the two countries.

More Reportage on Visit

For reportage of the official visit by Yusuf 'Abdallah al-Alawi, the minister of state for foreign affairs, to Turkey, see the Turkey section of the 5 March Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

YAR

Foreign Minister Welcomes Sudanese Counterpart

JN031841 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Sudan, arrived in Sanaa this afternoon leading a delegation on a visit to our country lasting several days. He told SABA' he would attend meetings of the

joint ministerial Yemeni-Sudanese committee to assess the progress of bilateral relations in various fields. Al-Hindi said the visit would be an opportunity to familiarize himself with the home country of Islam and Arabism. He concluded his statement by commending the close historical ties between the Yemeni and Sudanese peoples.

On hand to welcome Al-Hindi at the airport were Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; a Foreign Ministry protocol official; and the Sudanese ambassador to Sanaa.

French Parliamentary Group Arrives for Talks

JN042056 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] A session of parliamentary talks between our country and France began at the Constituent People's Assembly in Sanaa today. The talks were led by 'Abdallah al-Nasir al-Anisi, secretary general of the Constituent People's Assembly, and Michel (Conta), chairman of the French-Yemeni Friendship Society and leader of the French National Assembly delegation.

At the beginning of the session, the Constituent People's Assembly secretary general welcomed the visiting French parliamentary delegation and briefed it on our country's democratic experience under the wise political leadership of Brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and General People's Congress secretary general. Brother al-Anisi lauded parliamentary relations between the two friendly countries and the French parliamentarians' interest in strengthening relations with the Constituent People's Assembly. He emphasized the desire to establish a Yemeni-French friendship society. Al-Anisi praised the firm French stand on the Palestinian question.

Michel (Conta) delivered a speech expressing pleasure at visiting our country and appreciation for the warm welcome accorded to the French National Assembly delegation. He emphasized that the French National Assembly is anxious to strengthen relations and friendship between France and the YAR; to activate cooperation in various spheres, particularly in the economic field — an important priority — and in the development of personnel and investment; and to strengthen cultural relations as a counterpart of economic relations.

Michel (Conta) arrived in Sanaa today at the head of a French parliamentary delegation on a visit that will last several days. In a statement to SABA' he said that during his visit he will hold talks with members of the Constituent People's Assembly on Yemeni-French cooperation in various economic fields, and he will visit the tourist sites for which our country is known.

He was received by Ahmad Husayn al-Marwani, Constituent People's Assembly member, and other Assembly members.

Al-Baz Says Asylum Issue Being 'Handled Quietly'

NC050632 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0606 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 5 Mar (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has emphasized that the issue of the Libyan pilots who are seeking refuge [luju'] in Egypt is being handled quietly in an attempt to reconcile [al-Tawfiq] the wishes of Libyan citizens, or the citizens of any other country for that matter, who seek refuge in Egypt.

In a statement published in today's issue of the *Al-Ahram* newspaper, Dr al-Baz asserted the request for asylum is being considered within the aforementioned framework, taking into consideration the fact that Egypt does not wish to create any incidents that might lead to further tension in relations with a fraternal Arab country.

Al-Baz on Mideast Conference, Tower Report

NC042252 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2217 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 4 Mar (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and the director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has affirmed that preparation for the international Middle East conference will take several months. He said: If we reach agreement to hold the conference next fall, we will have achieved great success.

In a statement published by *Al-Ahram* in its Thursday's edition, Dr Usamah al-Baz added: We are interested in Israel's approval of the conference. We have not discontinued our contacts with the United States in this regard, because while it is not in a position to judge, it is considered influential, just as the Soviets and Europeans are.

Dr al-Baz said the coming period should witness a united Jordanian-Palestinian position, supported by the principal Arab states and the Arab nation. The Palestinians have a right to choose who should represent them in the negotiations. We cannot object to that any more than we can object to whoever represents Israel in these negotiations, he declared. Jordanian-Palestinian representation means Palestinian participation [musharakah] with Jordan — and we mean Palestinian participation through the PLO, which the Palestinian people have chosen as their representative.

In the first official Egyptian reaction to the Tower report on U.S. arms sales to Iran, Dr al-Baz affirmed in his statement to *Al-Ahram* that Egypt regards this issue as an internal U.S. problem. What primarily concerns Egypt is U.S. policy in the Middle East and the handling of this policy in relation to specific goals, foremost among which are furthering the cause of peace and stability in the area and contributing to the solution of conflicts between states. This includes the Iraq-Iran war, which could lead to conditions that would benefit no one.

Regarding President Mubarak's reported impending visit to Washington, Dr al-Baz explained no date has yet been set for this visit, although President Mubarak, in principle, welcomes the opportunity to hold consultations with President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. officials. However, when a date for the visit is arranged, prime consideration will be given to choosing a time and atmosphere in which positive results for both countries and for the cause of peace in the Middle East are most likely to be achieved.

Regarding Egyptian-Arab relations in the wake of the Islamic summit in Kuwait, Dr al-Baz said Egypt's position toward its Arab brothers is governed by its conviction that it shares common goals with the rest of the fraternal Arab states, although there may be differences in the order of priorities of these goals in each state. Egypt believes the fact that there are shared goals does not in any way mean a system should be imposed on the Arab states, including Egypt, to achieve these goals.

Dr al-Baz added: There is also the question of survival; attention must be paid to threats to Arab national security. We do not want to fan national conflicts in the area, whether between Arab and Arab or between Arab and non-Arab.

He declared Egypt's relations with the Arab states do not involve an outright contradiction, even with regard to Syria and Libya. These countries handle their differences with Egypt in a rather extreme and irrational manner, but Egypt believes this does not reflect the true picture, and that these contradictions are fabricated. Certain elements within the Syrian system have the erroneous impression that any correction in relations between Egypt and other Arab states will entail certain losses for Syria. We say, however, we do not view the matter in terms of profit and loss. Our goal is to safeguard the interests of the Arab nation, because the threats we are facing far outweigh any small gains here or there.

'Abd al-Majid Meets With EC Envoys 4 March

NC041618 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with the European ambassadors in Cairo today. During the meeting, his excellency expressed Egypt's gratitude and appreciation for the statement issued by the EC countries on 23 February affirming the Community's desire to assist in the search for peace in the Middle East and its support for the convocation of an international conference for that purpose.

His excellency and the European ambassadors reviewed the intensive consultations which Egypt is holding with all parties to advance the peace efforts. He urged European countries to continue their contribution toward the preparations for an international conference.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid discussed ways in which cooperation between Egypt and the European countries could be strengthened. He referred particularly to European assistance to the Egyptian economy in the implementation of the development plan.

The EC countries' ambassadors declared their support for Egypt's constructive moves in the search for a just and compre-

hensive peace in the Middle East and in the promotion of economic development in Egypt.

AL-AKHBAR Lauds Baker Chief of Staff Appointment

JN041029 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 2 Mar 87 p 1

[Musa Sabri article: "Who Is Reagan's New Aide..?"]

[Text] On 15 January I wrote the following in this column: "I do not believe the crisis of exporting U.S. weapons to Iran will end in President Reagan being forced to resign as was the case in the Watergate crisis and former President Nixon. The reason for this is very clear. It was Israel that engineered the operation of supplying Iran with U.S. weapons, and Israel's supporters, be they Republicans or Democrats, will not allow Reagan's downfall."

What I expected came true and the congressional commission that investigated the tragedy announced President Reagan did not know what was going on. The commission leveled accusations against the White House staff and its chief Donald Regan, who deceived Reagan and who proved to be responsible for the chaos that swept through the White House. This result was the least harmful for President Reagan, who defended himself in front of the commission against the direct accusations over his responsibility for not remembering.

What had happened was an internal U.S. affair and we were not at all interested in seeing Reagan leave the White House; on the contrary, because his assumption of the presidency for a 4-year period gave him a good opportunity to understand the Middle East issues after he had been unaware of the historical and political aspects and background of these issues during the 1st year of his term in office.

After getting rid of "scapegoats" in the White House, it was decided to appoint former Republican Senator Howard Baker as chief of the White House staff. Baker was a leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, and then gave up politics. I would like to record that this man, whom I met in his Senate office and then in Cairo when *Al-Ahram* held a political seminar with him, is one who best understands Arab affairs and the Egyptian stand in particular. He is one who can be considered among the moderate friends. As described by Shultz, he combines knowledge with wisdom and has numerous contacts and friendship. Hence, I believe his presence in the White House as President Reagan's right arm during the next 2 years will be a great opportunity to make the U.S. Presidency more positive toward the issue of peace and the issue of Egyptian-U.S. relations, particularly in the economic sphere.

Butrus Ghali Returns From OAU Conference

NC011854 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 1 Mar (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Cairo from Addis Ababa this evening. Ghali had paid a 2-week visit to Djibouti and Ethiopia, during which he delivered two messages from President Husni Mubarak to Djibouti President Hassan Gouled and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, as well as leading Egypt's delegation to the 45th OAU conference.

Upon his arrival, Dr Butrus Ghali stated that the OAU Ministerial Council conference, which ended today, was one of the most successful of the conferences. He noted one of the issues discussed was the Libyan-Chadian dispute and added an argument arose between the two sides, whereupon the conference issued a statement appealing to the rival parties to resolve the problem peacefully. Ghali noted this issue will be dealt with at the next African summit, which is scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa in July. He declared: The OAU conference discussed the South African issue to confront apartheid, as well as the Palestinian problem. This demonstrates Africa's solidarity with the Palestinian issue, as it is also an African one. The conference also condemned the camps war. Ghali affirmed there was full coordination between Egypt and the Palestinian delegation at the conference.

Dr Butrus Ghali stated the conference discussed African-Arab solidarity and noted Sudan will host the upcoming African-Arab ministerial conference. The conference also discussed economic and technical issues, particularly administrative reform within the organization.

He noted that during the conference he held contacts regarding the mini-summit due to be held on 11 March at the invitation of President Husni Mubarak. The summit, he added, will be attended by leaders of the Congo, Zambia, Sierra Leone, Djibouti, Uganda, and Zaire. They will review the OAU's actions in the past 6 months and prepare for the new summit conference in July.

In conclusion, Ghali said he will submit a detailed report on his trip to President Husni Mubarak.

Nonaligned Preparatory Summit Delegation Returns

NC281927 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1905 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 28 Feb 87 (MENA) — Ambassador 'Amru, Musa, head of the Foreign Ministry's International Organizations Department, and the accompanying delegation returned to Cairo tonight from Yugoslavia. They represented Egypt at the meetings of the preparatory conference for the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries that border on the Mediterranean Sea. [passage omitted]

Emigration Minister Begins Gulf Tour 5 March

NC050731 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 5 Mar (MENA) — 'Adli 'Abd al-Shahid, minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad, and his accompanying delegation left Cairo for Muscat this morning. The visit to the Sultanate of Oman is part of a 12-day Gulf tour that will also take him to the UAE, Bahrain, and Saudi Arabia.

In a predeparture statement, the emigration minister said the objective of his tour is to discuss the problems faced by Egyptians residing in the Gulf states and Saudi Arabia, to inform them of

investment projects in Egypt to which they could contribute, and to encourage remittance of their savings to Egypt through legitimate channels. [passage omitted]

Joint Jordanian Energy Agreement Signed 4 March

NC041526 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 4 Mar (MENA) — Egypt and Jordan signed an agreement on technical cooperation in the field of energy today. The agreement also provides for cooperation in the field of computers and the exchange of information and technical research findings. Eng Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy, signed the agreement with Dr Jawad al-'Unayni, chairman of the Royal Jordanian Scientific Society, who is currently visiting Egypt.

Engineer Abazah stated that, according to the protocol, experts in both countries will undertake joint studies to identify locally available alternative raw materials, and to assess specifications and prices, to facilitate the manufacture in Egypt of solar heaters costing no more than 350 [Egyptian] pounds each. Engineer Abazah added the protocol allows for the joint manufacture of solar boilers, a project to be financed by the FRG. The Egyptian electricity minister noted two parties had agreed to exchange data on the local manufacture of wind energy equipment to be used for generating electricity and pumping up subterranean water.

Regarding cooperation in the field of protection from radioactivity, the minister said the two parties had agreed to benefit from Egyptian expertise in this respect and to exchange information on safeguarding the environment, population, and foodstuffs from radioactivity.

It should be noted the Jordanian delegation arrived here Saturday on a 5-day visit to Cairo.

Neo-Wafd Leader on People Assembly Elections

JN031133 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 1 Mar 87 p 20

[Interview with Fu'ad Siraj al-Din, leader of the Egyptian Neo-Wafd Party, by Jamil al-Bajuri in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Bajuri] Will Fu'ad Siraj al-Din run in the coming People Assembly elections?

[Siraj al-Din] Despite the strong pressure being put on me, I prefer to give the chance to many of our young men. I also believe my time does not permit me to combine my work for the Wafd, which is a big party, with the work in parliament. Therefore, I will not run in the coming elections.

[Al-Bajuri] Is this a final decision?

[Siraj al-Din] I believe so.

[Al-Bajuri] Are you not interested in returning to parliamentary work, especially because you were once one of its warriors?

[Siraj al-Din] The good memories I hold for parliamentary life in the past clash with the parliamentary practice I have witnessed recently. This is what has made me shun this practice. [passage omitted]

[Al-Bajuri] Do you still stand by your demand that President Mubarak abandon the NDP leadership and nominate himself as leader of all Egyptians and not just the NDP?

[Siraj al-Din] My voice has gone hoarse from my repeated calls at every political rally that the president of the Republic must be appointed by direct free elections. I spoke to President Mubarak on this subject and told him: We want to choose you through our own free will, not through the dictat of a parliamentary body, especially when we believe this body does not truly represent the nation. Your choice is a foregone conclusion. It will be unanimous by all the people. There is no need for pursuing the present system, which is unheard of in any democratic country. I also told the president: We would like you to be the first Egyptian president who has been elected directly and freely by the people and not appointed by the People's Assembly. Unfortunately, these demands and opinions were not accepted. However, I still believe it is in the interest of democracy and also in the interest of President Hunsi Mubarak himself for the president to be chosen through direct and free ballot by the people. The president will see that he will be chosen unanimously by the people and not through dictat of the People's Assembly, which is dominated by the NDP.

Regarding President Mubarak's leadership of the NDP, this is unacceptable to the people and the parties. We told him that during our first meeting with him after we were released from prison in 1981. We asked the president to become the leader of all Egyptians, not just the NDP. I seem to remember he told us his leadership of the party is temporary. Therefore, I said in the speech I delivered at the last political rally that 5 years have passed since that meeting and this amount of time was sufficient for the president to decide on the issue of his leadership of the NDP. Therefore, I and all the other political parties hoped the president would give up his leadership of the NDP, because it violates the principle of equal opportunities for all parties. It also undermines the guarantees that must be ensured for all parties during any elections.

[Al-Bajuri] Why was there no referendum to also dissolve the Consultative Council?

[Siraj al-Din] We consider the Consultative Council as something that exists on the margin of political life. It is useless and therefore it should either be cancelled to save the millions of pounds being spent on it, or its law should be amended in such a way as to give it specific tangible powers as in the case of the Senate before 1952. The dissolution of the People's Assembly is stipulated in the Constitution, but there is nothing in the Constitution on the dissolution of the Consultative Council. The Constitution must be amended in this respect.

[Al-Bajuri] Will the Neo-Wafd propose an amendment to the Constitution concerning the Consultative Council after the new elections?

[Siraj al-Din] Amending the Constitution requires a certain unusual quorum and majority that is difficult to achieve. The Neo-Wafd is in no position to propose such an amendment as it unfortunately does not control such a majority.

[Al-Bajuri] Do you expect an increase in the number of Neo-Wafd seats as a result of the coming elections?

[Siraj al-Din] If free honest elections are held, then I believe the Neo-Wafd will win an absolute majority, approximately 80 percent of the Assembly's seats. If the same old methods of free honest elections are followed during the coming elections, I believe we will get more seats than before. In the previous elections, we were surprised by new methods. In the coming elections, however, we will watch out for these methods. At any rate, I expect the party to win more seats.

[Al-Bajuri] It was said the Neo-Wafd will nominate some of its members for the independent seats?

[Siraj al-Din] The independent constituencies are open for everyone — independents and party members. They were created to give an opportunity to the independent to nominate himself for elections. Under the party list system, the independent is not permitted to nominate himself in constituencies assigned for party lists. This was one of the grievances against the old Constitution. Therefore, independent constitutencies have been created for both independents and party members to nominate themselves. These constituencies are not strictly for independents. The are open for all, and the Neo-Wafd will nominate candidates in all these constituencies under the party's name and not as independents. [passage omitted]

[Al-Bajuri] The Muslim Brotherhood has left the Neo-Wafd and joined forces with the Socialist Labor Party. Will this affect the Neo-Wafd's popularity?

[Siraj al-Din] Never. Never. It will not have an effect on the Neo-Wafd's popularity or results in the elections. As you know, Ibrahim Shukri agreed to give the Muslim Brotherhood 40 percent of the lists and the Liberals 20 percent. This was most agreeable to the Muslim Brotherhood so they joined him.

[Al-Bajuri] Will the four parties enter the elections on a single ticket?

[Siraj al-Din] NPUG has refused. It was not convinced of the offer made. It is less than that made to the Liberals. In the last elections, NPUG got 4 percent and the Liberals 0.05 percent. So NPUG thought its share this time should be bigger than that of the Liberals. This was what the Socialist Labor Party could not guarantee. The coordination between Ibrahim Shurki and the Muslim Brotherhood took place without Khalid Muhyi al-Din's knowledge.

[Al-Bajuri] What would happen if Khalid Muhyi al-Din requested that NPUG enter the elections under the Neo-Wafd list?

[Siraj al-Din] The matter will have to be raised before the party's higher committee.

[Al-Bajuri] Neo-Wafd dissidents such as Sayf al-Ghazali accuse you of being authoritative?

[Siraj al-din] First of all, Sayf al-Ghazali is not a dissident. He was dismissed. He is determined to stay in the party and he filed a case demanding cancellation of the dismissal decision and his return to the party. Therefore, he is not a dissident, but a dismissed member. If he is attacking me, this is to be expected from someone who has been dismissed from the party. If he did not do that, he would not be Sayf al-Ghazali.

[Al-Bajuri] Is it not better to rally around all your elements in view of the coming elections?

[Siraj al-Din] I do not want to stoop to the level of some people and tellthem: You are nothing but zero's.

Communique No 2,592 Details 3-4 Mar Fighting

JN041728 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Communique No 2,592 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 March 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iraqi Armed Forces carry out their activities with efficiency and high morale, smashing the waves of brutality and paving the way for peace, freedom, and progress for the great Iraqi people. The following is a summary of activities for last night and today:

1. In the heroic III Army Corps sector, our forces continued to fire barrages at the homeland's enemies, sending many of them to hell, their wretched end; destroying the enemy war machine — weapons, equipment, and vehicles; and demonstrating that all evil enemy intentions cannot be achieved and have become tragedies for those who harbor them. Iraq's territory will remain chaste.

2. The daring Army aircraft carried out 22 combat sorties, killing and wounding many of the aggressors' scoundrels and turning the enemy equipment, weapons, and vehicles into burnt junk. Our brave knights then returned with their aircraft to their bases, in God's care.

3. Last night and today, the heroic VII Army Corps gave efficient support for our brave units in the heroic III Army Corps sector while reaping the rotten Khomeyniites' heads and inflicting heavy losses on the scoundrel Khomeyniites. Our forces in the same sector also killed 12 scoundrel Khomeyniites, and they destroyed 1 mortar, a number of ammunition dumps, a number of enemy infantry positions and killed their crews.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 March 1987

Iranian Victory Claim Denied

JN041909 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1815 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Mar (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has said it has become clear to the entire world that Iran wants to continue aggression. [passage indistinct]

In a statement a short while ago, the Iraqi spokesman said the Iranian rulers did not heed Iraq's just call to stop the shelling of the Iraqi cities and to halt the aggression against Iraq's international border. The Iranian rulers insist on war and aggression, instigated by Zionism to achieve their ambitions in this country and to sow sedition, chaos, and destruction in this area.

The Iraqi spokesman noted the Iranian regime's assertions last night and today, as well as its insistence on aggression through the offensive operations in Iraqi territory. The Iranian regime is announcing this frankly and is boasting of imaginative victories.

The Iraqi spokesman stated that the Iranian regime has continued to shell residential areas in the city of Basra, endangering the defenseless people and their properties. He added that the Iranian claim that they had halted aggression east of the Al-Basrah sector were for deception purposes. This was proven by categorical evidence, because the day after they announced they had stopped operations east of Basra, they embarked on large-scale offensives, which were doomed to failure and in which their forces were smashed.

The Iraqi spokesman said those who are following the false military communiques issued by the Iranians will notice that the number of the brigades that they claim to have destroyed exceeds the real number of the Iraqi Army brigades.

The spokesman noted that despite the clamoring of Iran's media, all Iranian offensives were repulsed and their forces are still where they have been.

The Iraqi spokesman affirmed that the Iranians have lost more than 10,000 killed or wounded during the past 3 days, in addition to the dozens of tanks, hundreds of vehicles, and many artillery emplacements that have been destroyed.

Concluding, the Iraqi military spokesman asked: If the Iranians are honest in their claims, why haven't they evacuated thousands of corpses that are present in no-man's land?

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Visit to Italy 4 March

JN041917 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Mar (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad today after a visit to Italy lasting several days. The foreign minister conveyed a verbal message from President Saddam Husayn to Italian President Francesco Cossiga on relations between the two friendly countries. Tariq 'Aziz also conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to His Holiness Pope John Paul II. 'Aziz also held talks with the Italian foreign, defense, and trade ministers on bilateral relations, the developments in the continuous Iranian aggression against Iraq, and issues of common interest.

Embassies To Reopen Offices in West Beirut

NC050716 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] The speedy implementation of the security plan has resulted in the disappearance of all shows of illegitimate force and in the resumption of the normal functioning of various establishments. Diplomatic missions have also expressed a readiness to resume operations in West Beirut.

The Spanish ambassador to Lebanon met separately with Prime Minister Rashid Karami; Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan; and Dr Hasan Yusuf, the official in charge of the Amal Movement's Foreign Relations Department, yesterday. During his talks, the ambassador announced that his embassy has resumed its normal functions in Al-Hamra'.

In a similar development, the French ambassador also met with Prime Minister Rashid Karami yesterday. He noted that he had not encountered any obstacles when entering West Beirut. He emphasized that the atmosphere remained calm and safe during his tour of various areas. It has been decided that the papal nuncio will summon foreign ambassadors within the next 2 days to brief them on the measures which have already been taken, as well as the Lebanese Government's readiness to ensure their protection should they decide to return to West Beirut.

Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi has renewed the call for all diplomatic missions to return to West Beirut. He announced that several ambassadors are now contacting their governments on this matter. He added that the Italian and Greek Embassies have decided to resume their operations in the area, and that the British Embassy is prepared to return to its premises in West Beirut.

12th Brigade Deployment Reaches Al-Awwali

NC041427 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Security sources have informed us that the sound of machine gun fire can be heard along all the Shatila camp combat lines. According to a security source, a dispute arose between Palestinian gunmen near the Al-Hamshari barracks at 1400 today, and this developed into an exchange of fire. The clash was contained 15 minutes ago. We have also been informed that a clash took place between two Palestinian organizations on the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah Road at 1430. The fighting lasted for 15 minutes.

The source noted that the Lebanese Army's 12th Brigade deployed at Al-Jisr al-Awwali at 1400 today after gunmen there had withdrawn.

Deployment Changed

NC050919 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] According to a security source, a change has been made with regard to the 12th Brigade's deployment along the coastal road. The new deployment posts involve Al-Na'imah, Al-Jiyah, the Shhim Junction, Al-Rumaylah, and Al-Awwali. In other words, the checkpoints at Khaldah and Jisr al-Damur have been canceled.

Lebanese Forces on Call To Reopen Airport

NC042120 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] A responsible Lebanese Forces' source has said that the so-called security measures taken on the Khaldah airport road and inside the airport — which the prime minister has cited as a basis for reopening the airport — are only an expansion of the Syrian military deployment in West Beirut. These measures, he added, constitute an additional reason for those Lebanese who reject this occupation not to use the Khaldah airport.

The source noted the continued presence of Amal members inside the airport and at its entrances, saying these members check the identities of those going in and out of the building. This is in addition to the roadblocks on routes leading to the airport, manned jointly by Amal members and Syrians, who have lists of the names of those who reject the Syrian occupation.

The source reiterated that real security which would reassure all the Lebanese would be legitimate Lebanese security. The source reminded the prime minister of previous calls by Ghazi Kan'an [head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon] to American University employees and doctors to return to their jobs, noting the innocent victims created as a result of these calls.

The Lebanese Forces reiterate that the opening of Halat airport is a vital and broad Lebanese demand and called on the prime minister to apply the principles of democracy and equality which he spoke of in his appeal.

Dany Sham'un 'Astounded' at Bishops' Statement

NC042132 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The Maronite Bishops Council has welcomed the ongoing talks between B'abda and Damascus that are aimed at reaching an agreement on constitutional reforms guaranteeing the rights of all and leading to an early withdrawal of all foreign armies from Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Referring to the Syrian Army's entry into West Beirut and the controversy it has stirred on whether or not it is constitutional and legitimate, the council expressed the hope that the Syrian Army will achieve the objective for which it originally came to Lebanon; namely, the prevention of partition and the restoration of peace to Lebanon.

The council reiterated its support for Lebanon's independence and full sovereignty over all its territory within its internationally recognized boundaries and under its present free and democratic system.

Dany Sham'un, leader of the National Liberal Party, has commented on the statement by the bishops council, especially the reference to the Syrian Army's entry into West Beirut. He said: We appreciate those parts of the statement relating to general directives and stands supporting Lebanon's independence and its free system. However, we are astounded at the part of the statement that deals with the Syrian entry, especially the remark that the entry has aroused controversy.

We believe there can be no controversy at all over an illegitimate and unconstitutional act. This act of occupation, given its nature and objective, is not a matter of controversy.

Dany Sham'un added: We also disagree with the observation that this army originally came to prevent partition and to restore peace to Lebanon. The aims of this army are well known. We believe the statement of the reverend bishops contains misrepresentations which might enable the Syrians to interpret it as legitimizing their occupation. [passage omitted]

Hizballah Said Targeting Communists in South

NC050809 Paris AFP in English 0753 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Beirut, March 5 (AFP) — Doctors have fled large parts of south Lebanon after being singled out as targets by the "green terrorism" of Islamic anti-communists. In the Shi'ite Amal-controlled Al-Nabatiyah zone in central south Lebanon 18 doctors, all Shi'ites, have departed because of the murder of three of their communist colleagues in a single week.

The 10 who remain to treat the zone's 240,000 inhabitants are said to be in hiding, moving daily to a new secret abode, a relief worker said in Beirut.

A pediatrician who requested anonymity spoke of shouting angrily at the patients in his waiting room:

"Which of you is going to shoot me tomorrow? You don't deserve treatment."

He and his family then packed up and left, followed within 24 hours by three other doctors and their wives, who included two obstetricians.

The attacks on doctors have been accompanied by threats directed not only at card-carrying communists. Persons who know communists or members of lay parties, or who studied in Eastern Europe like the Shi'ite doctors are also targets.

For them, the anonymous letters slipped under their doors and the rumors spread by "those who know" are warnings that soon become hard to ignore.

A communist tailor in Tyre was shot dead by a gunman with a silenced revolver, despite the fact that the victim's two brothers were Amal members.

The "communist hunt" has been going on since February 17 in West Beirut when writer Husayn Murruwayh, a member of the Lebanese [Communist] Party Central Committee, was shot dead in front of his family.

Shi'ite officials make no secret of their objective. One fundamentalist shaykh of the Iranian-backed Hizballah (God's Party) said: "Let not a single communist remain alive in south Lebanon."

A high-ranking Shi'ite official, Hasan Faqih, put it more delicately: "It is not too late for those who have strayed from the true path", he said, adding, "repentance is always possible."

His brother Mahmud Faqih, an Amal official with responsibility for south Lebanon, has admitted his powerlessness to stop the killing.

"We have precise information," he told a meeting of village representatives, "but there is nothing we can do and we cannot give anyone a guarantee. There are religious decrees."

These decrees (fatwa), which chill the blood of Shi'ite democrats, are promulgated by Hizballah doctors of the faith. Hizballah, which since 1984 has controlled the village of Jibshit, stronghold of the resistance under Israeli occupation, now has control of other villages in the region, and in the city of Al-Nabatiyah itself there is a Hizballah mosque.

To observers, it appears that Hizballah and a section of Amal militants have shelved their differences in south Lebanon to join forces in this bloody "witch hunt."

Amal Movement Frees Palestinian Detainees

NC041032 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] In an effort to implement Minister Nabih Birri's orders, as well as to emphasize that the situation in Tyre is now quiet, the Amal Movement this morning released 625 Palestinians it was detaining. With this action, Amal has now released all the Palestinians it had been holding.

Renewed Camps Fighting; Supplies Enter Shatila

NC041818 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Following a period of relative quiet along the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah combat lines and the areas surrounding them, fighting has reportedly been going on along the Shatila camp lines since 1800 today. Various types of weapons are being used in the clashes.

It has also been reported that two supply trucks have entered Shatila camp under the supervision of Syrian observers.

Fighting Between Fatah Factions Leaves 7 Dead

NC042052 Paris AFP in English 2040 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Sidon, Lebanon, March 4 (AFP) — Seven Palestinian fighters were killed and four wounded near here Wednesday in clashes between rival factions of Fatah, the main wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), correspondents reported. The rocket and machine gun exchanges, in the Al-Miyah wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camps, pitted partisans of Fatah Secretary-General and Treasurer Zayd Wahbi against those of Fatah officer Abu Husayn al-Haybi.

Al-Haybi, who had fallen out with PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat's leadership, was one of those killed in the fighting, torn apart by a rocket propelled grenade that hit him point-blank from 10 meters.

The clashes subsided during the evening after the Wahbi forces took the advantage, killing, wounding or taking prisoner most of the Al-Haybi partisans, the correspondents reported. The fighting was the first reported between Palestinian fighters since they withdrew from the Sidon area camps last November 24.

Nasirite Organization Seizes Pro-'Arafat Weapons

NC041337 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] According to a security source in the Nasirite Popular Organization, the Popular Liberation Army and the security police in Sidon confiscated some weapons and ammunition yesterday. The weapons belong to a pro-'Arafat group that entered Sidon through one of the quarries in 'Alman in the south. The Nasirite Organization put the weapons at the disposal of the Popular Liberation Army at the Kafr Falus frontline.

Turkish Embassy Official Alive, 'in a Coma'

NC041504 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] According to security sources, Burhan Dunay, an official at the Turkish Embassy in Beirut, is not dead, as previously reported. He is now in a coma in Islamic Maqasid Hospital's intensive care unit.

The sources said Dunay received a gunshot wound in his neck, which caused extensive bleeding.

Gunmen stormed Dunay's home on Al-Fakihani Street in the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah area [of West Beirut], shut his wife in another room, and then shot him, before escaping to an unknown destination.

AL-BA'TH Discusses Beirut Deployment Mission

PM041153 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 26 Feb 86 p 1,11

[Chief Editor Turki Saqr article: "In the Light of our Forces' Mission in Beirut: What Should Remain and What Should Disappear"]

[Text] Syria has responded warmly and with fraternal compassion to the Lebanese brothers' call for military assistance to rescue Beirut. The armed factions had turned it into a jungle, where chaos had created a state of extreme fragmentation and infighting, and where lack of discipline had deprived it of any order or logic, thus threatening the whole of the Lebanese nationalist arena with total collapse.

Syria's decision to send a military force to rescue the Lebanese brothers from destructive chaos, internecine fighting, and fragmentation from which only the enemies of Lebanon and of humanity would benefit was not the first of its kind. Syria had previously responded to an appeal to halt the civil war imported into Lebanon from abroad, a war that exploited faults of the Lebanese regime and was rekindled every time it calmed down. In helping sisterly Lebanon, Syria has shouldered burdens and suffered many sacrifices without seeking favors from the brothers because it considers itself nationally and humanistically obliged to give aid to its twin brother and to provide assistance for the rectification of a strangesituation whenever the Lebanese brothers are unable to handle their own affairs in a manner that would prevent their collapse. When Syria decided to give military aid once again it did not introduce a new policy or a new stand; it carried on with the principled policy Hafiz al-Asad, leader of the Arab struggle, often declared on many occasions. This policy stems from Syria's domestic and national interest as well as from historical and geographical ties and common interest and destiny.

Needless to say, Syria's national and domestic interest is no different from Lebanon's own domestic interest. Like every patriotic Lebanese, Syria cares for the integrity of the Lebanese territory and people, for Lebanon's Arab affiliation, for a distinguished relationship with its twin brother, and for Lebanon's liberation from Israeli occupation.

If Syria's sincere response to the Lebanese brothers' appeal came after the guns had been abused and some of them had been used to pursue factional and personal interests, the Syrian force has entered West Beirut not for a picnic or to make a false testimony. Rather, it has entered to fulfill a humanitarian, patriotic, and sublime national mission. In such a mission Syria cannot be indifferent or lenient, take a one-sided view, or use double standards in dealing with people. It is worthwhile recalling that Syria is with Lebanon, with the Lebanese citizen, and with his safety, security, and right to a safe and secure life. It is with him in working for national reconciliation and for solving the Lebanese problem on a basis agreed upon by all patriotic Lebanese.

Syria does not stand with one faction against another, with one community against another, with one party against another, or with one movement against another in West Beirut. It is not and it will not be a party to an internal Lebanese dispute. Syria's national view, responsibility, and commitments toward Lebanon do not make it differentiate between one Lebanese citizen and another except on the basis of his attitude toward his national cause. Therefore, it has been clear from the beginning that the Syrian forces' mission in West Beirut automatically brings the role of quarters, alleys, and traffic circles to an end. It cancels the princedoms of markets and buildings and also the stores trading in war and arms and demolishes the dungeons that deal with kidnapping, plundering, and thievery.

It is also clear there will be no exceptions for anyone, no retreating before anyone, and no leniency toward anyone. Everyone is equal in the eyes of the national mission. Everyone who cares for Lebanon and for the Lebanese citizen should welcome the Syrian force's task of supporting Lebanese legitimacy and its regular forces, both security forces and Army.

When such a welcome for Syria's mission and its forces is shown by Lebanese citizens and Lebanese nationalists, it is natural for the enemies of Lebanon, Syria, and the Arabs, and those who work for foreign powers, trade in war and the people's sufferings, and earn their living from small and big disputes, to be enraged. It is natural for those who receive orders from abroad and who look for solutions from overseas to attack Syria's mission. It is also natural for all the enemies, agents, lackeys, and hirelings to stand in one rank against the Syrian forces' mission in West Beirut. It is not surprising that attempts at provocation and obstruction take place. But everybody should fully realize Syria's arm is strong and capable of consolidating every step it takes and of ensuring the fulfillment of any mission it undertakes. It neither appeases nor turns a blind eye. It will never hesitate to stand up to the enemies of Lebanon and of the sublime humanitarian mission in West Beirut.

Syria does not aspire to more than to see Lebanon regain its health on the basis of a national solution and to achieve national reconciliation. In what it is doing, Syria is not prompted by any designs, ambitions, or self-interest. The experience of past years has proved Syria is far from seeking self-interest and benefits, which are the objectives those who have designs against Lebanon accuse Syrian aid of possessing. Such people do not want this bleeding country to come out of the pool of blood and the quagmire of killing and destruction.

Syria supports life in Lebanon, Lebanon's existence, a unified Lebanon, the liberation of southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation, Lebanon's Arab identity, a distinguished relationship between Syria and Lebanon, and the Lebanese citizen's right to a national solution and salvation from these tragedies and catastrophes.

As much as the mission Syria is undertaking and to which it is committed both in words and sacrifices is compassionate and humanitarian for Lebanon and the Lebanese, it is tough and mercilessly hard-hitting for the enemies, the criminals, and those hiding under the debris.

What it decides should disappear from the streets and quarters of West Beirut will disappear. It will not be allowed to see the light once again. What is required to disappear is well known; namely, evil, fighting, assassination, and the destruction of man. What is required to remain is also known; namely, calm, a normal

life, national interest, and coexistence among the sons of the same people. It was for the sake of this mission that the Syrian forces entered West Beirut, and for the sake of fulfilling this mission that deems no sacrifice is too much. It is a brotherly, national, and humanitarian mission that is more important than all other missions.

Al-Shar' Receives 'Roving' French Ambassador

JN041208 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received roving French ambassador in the Middle East Henri Servant this morning. Sulayman Haddad, head of the Foreign Ministry's Western Europe Department, attended the meeting. The talks dealt with bilateral relations, ways of bolstering these relations, and the current situation in the region.

PRAVDA Editor Meets Economic Affairs Official

JN041527 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1255 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Damascus, 4 Mar (SANA) — Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, received Pavel Demchenko, Soviet *Pravda* Asian and African Countries Department editor, here today. The talks dealt with Syrian-Soviet cooperation, especially in the economic field. The deputy prime minister explained to the *Pravda* editor the basic objectives of the sixth 4-year plan, which will be implemented in the coming stage. Demchenko paid tribute to existing Soviet-Syrian relations in various fields and also to the efforts by Syria to develop and improve various social and economic facilities in the country.

Holds Talks With Al-Shar'

JN041641 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Pavel Demchenko, the Soviet *Pravda* Asian and African Countries Department editor, in Damascus at noon today. Comrade Turki Saqr, director general of the newspaper *Al-Ba'th*, attended the meeting. During the meeting, the talks dealt with existing friendly bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East region.

People's Assembly Discusses Supply, Trade Issues

JN042022 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] The People's Assembly held a session this afternoon chaired by Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi in the presence of some ministers. The Assembly session began with a discussion of the reports submitted by the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee on whether it is permissible to discuss a number of draft laws and reports submitted by the Assembly committees. After the Assembly approved the discussion of these draft laws and reports, a number of Assembly members viewed some of the chaos and neglect at the Al-Karnak Touristic Transport Corporation. A special committee in charge of studying how things are managed at this corporation was formed. The committee will also determine the extent to which the corporation is performing its missions and duties and will also prepare a report on the results of its study.

The Assembly members then listened to the executive authorities' answers to written questions previously submitted by Assembly members. Afterwards, some members raised questions on a number of issues, especially those related to supply. In reply to these questions, Riyad al- Haj Khalil, minister of supply and internal trade, said: Tightening supply control measures is a continuous process undertaken by the supply apparatus in cooperation with popular organizations and concerned authorities in the state to counter the violations and greed being displayed by some sick-minded people.

The minister added: The ongoing campaign to counter these violations was carefully considered before it was launched and its activities cover all wholesale and retail trade sectors. He added that this campaign will continue on a permanent basis. Coordination on handicraft prices, the minister said, must be made with the concerned agencies in the handicraftsmen's union and the Ministry of Industry. He added: Steps are being taken to provide handicraftsmen with a sufficient amount of materials and added control measures are being intensified on the prices of these materials regardless of whether they were manufactured. He said: The ministry appeals to citizens not to heed the rumors that may be propagated on an increase in prices. He said the citizens must only believe the statements officially made by the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade whenever the need arises for such a statement. The minister noted: The rumors of an increase in the prices of basic supply commodities are baseless and without foundation.

Local Administration Minister Muhammad Harba answered questions related to his ministry by saying: The ministry allocated areas of land for building government complexes and administrative units in Al-Bab. Regarding the services needed by the Municipalities of Al-Hajar Al-Aswad and Al-Yarmuk camp, the minister said the pertinent proposals were submitted to the Prime Ministry to help it arrive at the required solutions after conducting field visits to the two areas.

Antonie Jubran, minister of social affairs and labor, said the remarks recently published by a local newspaper on violations at the Al-Yarmuk camp were referred to the Central Control and Inspection Organization to investigate the issue and to adopt the necessary measures.

The session was then adjourned until 1100 tomorrow.

Continuing Reportage on Pollard Controversy

Shamir: No New Investigation

TA050624 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir maintains the investigation into the Pollard affair need not be renewed. Our political correspondent was told Mr Shamir believes the investigation conducted in cooperation with the Americans after the affair broke out was thorough and unprecedented in its extent. The prime minister notes that following the investigation, the unit that controlled Pollard, contrary to the government's policy, was disbanded. The defense establishment hopes the end of the Jonathan Pollard trial will put an end to the affair that hampered Israeli-U.S. relations, on the operational level as well. Security observers told our military correspondent Gay Zohar this might take a long time, because the problem regarding the charge sheet filed against Colonel Sela' and his Air Force appointment has still not been solved, and also because the damage done to Israeli-U.S. relations is greater than was believed.

Peres Acknowledges 'Mistake'

TA051120 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] In the wake of the Pollard affair, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres says Israel will not repeat the mistake of spying in the United States. In a talk with correspondents, Peres refused to comment on the sentence meted out to Pollard last night. In the wake of the sentencing of the Pollards, Knesset Member [MK] Mordekhay Virshubsky of Shinuy is demanding Ministers Sharon and Arens be dismissed because he believes they are responsible for the blunder of appointing Rafi Eytan to serve as Pollard's agent. MK Sarid of the Citizens Rights Movement is demanding Rafi Eytan be dismissed from his position as chairman of Israel Chemicals board of directors, and be prevented from holding any public position in the future.

Rabin Terms Affair 'Disaster'

TA051054 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 5 Mar 87 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israel has not yet responded to the U.S. request that it dismiss Colonel Avi'am Sela' from his new command of the Tel-Nof Air Force base. In diplomatic contacts over the last 2 days, the Americans asked that Israel not promote Col Sela'. The heavy sentence imposed on Pollard and the extensive coverage of the affair in the U.S. media is causing concern and embarrassment in Jerusalem. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin yesterday termed the Pollard affair a disaster. "This is a real injury to Israeli-U.S. relations," Rabin said. He expressed concern for the future of bilateral relations. Israel is adhering to its official position that the Jonathan Pollard spy affair was the private initiative of Rafi Eytan, head of the Science Liaison Office in the Defense Ministry, without the knowledge of his superiors. Prime Minister Shamir has said the closure of this office has contributed to terminating the affair.

The U.S. Administration doubts the veracity of the Israeli version. Senior sources in the Administration told *Hadashot* yesterday that now more than ever they are convinced the highest echelon in Israel knew about the operation of the spy. "Israel needs time and great efforts to heal the serious injury to relations."

Eban Hits Sela' Appointment

TA050637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Knesset Member [MK] Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, believes the Pollard verdict is the most difficult moment in the history of Israeli international relations, especially with the United States. Mr Eban said the entire affair is the fruit of faulty initiatives by senior officials in Israel. Mr Eban believes these officials hurt not only Pollard, but also Israel's vital interests. MK Eban also severely criticized the absence of any Israeli reaction and the appointment of Colonel Sela' to a higher post. He feels that the senior officials are not doing any soul-searching.

Rosenne Assesses Relations

TA050728 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Telephone interview tih Israeli Ambassador to the United States Me'ir Rosenne in New York, by Ya'el Dan and Mikha Friedman in the studio — live]

[Text] [Friedman] I assume the U.S. media will first turn to you in connection with the Pollard verdict.

[Rosenne] There were several interviews before the verdict and when charges were filed against Avi'am Sela'.

[Friedman] What is the feeling among the U.S. public now that the verdict has been announced?

[Rosenne] The issue is frontpage news, because this is an exceptional affair. We hope the affair will not influence the close relations between Israel and the United States.

[Friedman] Is there any basis for this hope?

[Rosenne] I think so. After all, this was an exceptional thing, an activity carried out without authorization from above. Israel has already expressed regret and asked for forgiveness. There was also unprecedented cooperation between the U.S. authorities responsible for the affair and the Israeli authorities. To the best of my knowledge, in the history of espionage there has never been a case of such cooperation between two countries. As the event itself should not have occurred and took place without authorization, the cooperation is of an exceptional nature and Israel has aided the United States to put an end to this affair. We hope the affair will be forgotten.

[Friedman] It seems to me the Americans themselves are not as enthusiastic about this cooperation, which you yourself have

lauded to such an extent. They seem to be saying Colonel Sela' has not given them the information they sought and has dodged the questions. How do you react to the statement voiced by the Pollard prosecutor following the verdict, regarding his firm desire to try Col Sela'?

[Rosenne] Look, when the American team was in Israel they had access to anyone they wanted. When they returned to the United States they even publicly thanked Israel for all the cooperation and assistance they received. It is true charges were filed against Avi'am Sela'; this is a fact. However, a man is innocent until proven guilty.

[Dan] Sir, are you not concerned about reaction among the U.S. public against the Jewish community following this affair? Are you not afraid they will be looked at with new suspicion, that they will be removed from sensitive posts?

[Rosenne] I do not believe they will be under suspicion or removed from sensitive posts, because this case was exceptional. The fact is that even after the affair broke, relations proceeded normally and even became closer.

[Dan] Are you not afraid the Jews will want to prove they do not have a double identity and loyalty? Perhaps they will even withdraw from anything that has to do with Israel?

[Rosenne] I do not think so. The fact is the issue was not raised during the visits here by the prime minister and senior ministers. Perhaps there was a question or two on this issue in public appearances, but it did not trouble the U.S. public.

[Friedman] Finally, Mr Rosenne, I would like you to assess which affair was more damaging to Israeli-U.S. relations: Irangate or Pollard?

[Rosenne] First, I do not think these two affairs can be compared. Regarding the Iran affair, which is still under investigation, it has already been proven Israel's role was only marginal, and if Israel was involved at all it was only as a U.S. ally that wanted to help in this matters. As more documents and testimonies are coming out, the truth is coming to light. The prime minister, the vice prime minister, and the defense minister have already declared the accusations in this affair were baseless. The Pollard affair is an entirely different matter. This was a grave espionage case carried out by an agent who thought he was acting for Israel on orders from above; it has been proven here, too, there was no involvement on the part of senior echelons in Israel. I can tell you these two cases will not leave serious long-term residue in bilateral relations, because the close cooperation on various issues is too important to be affected by these affairs.

[Dan] Mr Rosenne, do you think Israel should help the Pollard couple to the extent it can?

[Rosenne] Look, this was a grave espionage affair and a U.S. court has given its verdict. I will not express any opinion on the verdict given in this affair, certainly not now.

'Senior' Source on Verdict

TA051102 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Mar 87 pp 1, 9

[Report by Yosef Walter, Refa'el Mann and 'Ofra Yeshu'a-Lyth]

[Excerpt] "I am sure that after the affair dies down, Israel will not abandon Jonathan and Anne Pollard and will help the couple." This was said last night by a senior Israeli source following the verdict in the Pollard trial. The source emphasized the punishment handed Pollard is severe and that he is undoubtedly the victim of an unfortunate affair that Israel did not need. The source stressed that despite the fact that Pollard did not act on behalf of the Israeli Government, there is a moral obligation here. He expressed his confidence that many Israeli elements will help the Pollard family to cover the enormous trial expenses. The source also believes that in due time Israel will try to influence the U.S. Administration to reduce Pollard's sentence. [passage omitted]

Knesset To Investigate

TA041206 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Mar 87 p 9

[Report by 'Ofra Yeshu'a-lyth, Refa'el Mann, and Yosef Walter]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] A Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee subcommittee intends to launch a thorough inquiry into the Pollard affair. *Ma'ariv* has learned the committee members have decided to investigate all the aspects of the affair from the beginning: How the Science Liaison Office was established, how Jonathan Pollard was used, and what material he was asked to collect. The committee members want to learn how Colonel Avi'am Sela' got involved in the affair. Other aspects to be investigated are the reports that Pollard was asked to gather material on political figures in Israel. Senior sources in Israel said the issue of the charge sheet against Sela' will be thoroughly investigated, and Israel will give him all the assistance necessary to extricate himself from this unpleasant situation. [passage omitted]

U.S. Had Sela' 'Agreement'

TA041241 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Mar 87 p 5

[Report by Ran Dagoni'ofra Yeshu'a-Lyth]

[Excerpt] The charges against Avi'am Sela' are contrary to the spirit of an understanding between the United States and Israel and violate an "unwritten agreement" according to which no charges would be filed against Sela' and other Israelis involved in the Pollard affair. This was said by Israeli sources in New York yesterday. The sources said that a short time before the charge sheet was filed against Sela', Israel had reached a "clear understanding" with the Pentagon regarding Sela's promotion. According to these sources, Israeli representatives promised the Pentagon that while Sela' would receive "more responsible posts," he would not receive an immediate promotion in rank even though he could be promoted later on. The Israeli sources noted the Pentagon accepted this position. An Israeli source said: "We believed the issue of Sela's promotion was behind us. This

was a mistaken assumption." Israeli circles believe the charges filed against Sela' are a "sharp message" sent by the U.S. Justice Department to Israel with the knowledge — but not the agreement — of the State Department. [passage omitted]

Paper Hits 'Political Echelon'

TA041625 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Mar 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Responsibility of the Political Echelon"]

[Text] The Israeli political echelon has kept silent on Israel's grave entanglement in the Pollard spy affair and on Pollard's Israeli contacts. The impression has been created that the Israeli Government is ignoring the gravity of the affair, which has caused Israeli-U.S. relations to deteriorate to an all time low, even to the point of endangering the country's security needs. It is true very little is said about espionage. However, Israel is entangled in this affair to such a degree that silence no longer benefits it in its foreign relations. Even the Israeli public has the right to know who is responsible for yet another blunder, perhaps one of the biggest in the country's history.

It appears the Americans, especially the justice establishment, are not prepared to make do with the Israeli Government's statement claiming that this is an "extraordinary case," and with the promise that "Israel will not spy against the United States any more." U.S. justice and investigative bodies want to place Pollard's Israeli contacts on trial, including Colonel Avi'am Sela', who they have cut off from any contact with U.S. military elements. The appointment (by Ari'el Sharon) of Rafi Eytan, the former antiterrorism adviser, to a senior economic position — chairman of the board of directors of the Israeli Chemicals Company — is seen by the Americans as a "reward" for his espionage services in the United States. The plan to raise Avi'am Sela's rank has also aroused the fury of U.S. defense elements, to such an extent that they issued a warning that far-reaching measures would result. The defense minister's compromise — forgoing the promotion but putting Sela' in command of a base — is doubted to have satisfied the Americans who, at least at this stage, are unable to digest the "extraordinary" Israeli activity.

It is still unknown how Israel will manage to extricate itself from this affair. However, what is currently obvious is the lack of performance and responsibility on the part of the political echelon. When the Pollard scandal broke, Israel announced that all his spy activity, and the fact that he had been used by Israeli agents, was done without approval and without the political echelon's knowledge. If this is true, we are once again witnessing the phenomenon in which the political echelon has no control over the operative branches of which it has charge. This was the case in the famous Shin Bet affair, when two prime ministers claimed they had no knowledge of the Shin Bet leaders' network of lies, such as the claim that they did not know who gave the order to kill the two terrorists when they were already in the hands of our security forces. Now, the political echelon, namely the defense minister and the prime minister in 1984 (Messrs Arens and Shamir) claim not to have known anything at all about Pollard's activity. This also applies to their successors, Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin. What is worrying is that the person who did know about this had approved the activity without reporting to the political echelon, and this senior figure is not being made to bear the responsibility.

Despite the fact that the Israeli Government is now trying to keep a low profile in this scandal, there will be no choice but to expose those central figures who were directly responsible for the Pollard affair. As for the political echelon, which knows nothing and which has not been questioned on matters of this type, its performance has apparently been reduced to internal battles within the framework of its national responsibility. Even the political echelon that "does not know" anything should not be exempt from its ministerial responsibility.

Further Press Comments

TA050826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *'Al Hamishmar* writes that at the end of the Pollard trial in Washington there is no longer any doubt that we hit the Americans in their own home and land and led them astray. After that,we feigned innocence, and in the end we were impudent and spat in their faces, as the paper phrases it, through the promotions of Refa'el Eytan and Avi'am Sela'. Someone here must also provide answers about the destruction of the special relations that prevailed between the two countries, the two systems, and the two intelligence services, and about the painful and highly significant blow to U.S. Jewry. The verdict in Washington is indeed most grave and perhaps even formally contravenes the plea bargain that was reported to have been made with the U.S. Department of Justice, but in the atmosphere created over the past few days no judge who respects his position could have made things easier for the accused. The paper adds we must also not make things easier for those among us who are responsible for such an enormous blunder.

The Jerusalem Post writes that we can count on the governments in Jerusalem and Washington to try to repair the damage caused by the Pollard affair within the frame of continuing cooperation derived from a convergence of Israel's and the United States basic interests. Still, a shadow will persist that Israel can ill afford. It would be well for the government to do some serious rethinking on how to dispel it.

Davar says the submission of the charge sheet against Colonel Avi'am Sela' has created a new and deviant fact in U.S.-Israeli relations. Col Sela' is not to blame: first, because for the time being reference is to a charge sheet, not an accusation; second, because it is difficult to believe he acted completely independently. The Pollard affair is not yet over. From the U.S. point of view, it will only end after the legal procedures have been exhausted. From Israel's point of view, it is essential to completely learn the organizational and other lessons required long ago to minimize the suspicion that a similar error will be repeated. There is no need to say "amen" to everything said by the United States, certainly not "amen selah". However, this time it is definitely impossible to claim the U.S. position is arbitrary or totally unjustified.

Ha'aretz writes that all the claims that the espionage activities of Eytan, Pollard, Sela' were deviant in nature will sound hollow to the U.S. public if Yitzhaq Rabin insists on the man's appointment. This will be interpreted as a post factum endorsement of actions from which the government wants to dissociate itself. The defense minister must draw a line that unequivocally separates the Government of Israel from the espionage affair. Avi'am Sela's place, the paper adds, is neither the Tel Nof base nor anywhere else where he might disturb the IDF's close cooperation with the U.S. Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

Further Reports on Continuing Conference Debate

Shamir: Summit 'Most Foolish'

TA041722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes the international conference is the most foolish thing ever to appear in the foreign policy of the State of Israel. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami was also told that the prime minister is not pleased with the relationship between Minister Peres and himself, although the two continue to discuss pertinent issues. According to the prime minister, whoever does not act in accordance with the unity government's basic guidelines will cause the government to dissolve.

Shamir Office Prepares Document

TA050527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office has prepared a document explaining the reasons for Israel's opposition to an international peace conference in our region. The document states that an international conference would bring about an international agreement — including the agreement of the United States — on an Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders and the establishment of a Palestinian entity in the territories. Israel must continue to demand direct negotiations. The 3-page document includes 10 clauses. It deals with the historical background to the conference idea; the motives of the Soviet Union, the Arab states, the United States, and the United Nations for convening a conference; as well as the possible results.

Weizman Favors PLO Talks

TA011414 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 1 Mar pp 1, 12

[Report by Shlomo Naqdimon]

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman suggests holding contacts with the PLO leadership under Egyptian supervision. He believes this is the only way to move the peace process in our region. In a series of closed meetings Weizman has recently claimed King Husayn will not bring salvation. The political movement "must proceed through an understanding with Egypt and through its influence over the PLO." Weizman said that from the military point of view the PLO does not constitute any problem. However, from the political aspect it is the most important factor that must be contacted, even more than Jordan. Weizman believes the Labor Party must take a risk and act. Egypt and Jordan are deteriorating economically, and in the United States Weizman says there is a process of an "Aridorization [after the economic policy of former Israeli Finance Minister Yoram Aridor] of the U.S. economy." Weizman believes the United States will not be able to launch a political initiative, certainly not under the present administration. "America will only move when there is an initiative." Weizman added: "If it depended on me I would recommend the Israeli Government take a PLO-oriented initiative. It was possible to talk with them and even reach a cease-fire agreement with them (in 1982). Otherwise the initiative will pass to somebody else's hands, or we might reach a situation that might deteriorate into an explosion in the Middle East by the end of the century."

Weizman also said he personally is willing to hold the contacts with 'Arafat or any other PLO leader, but he is restricted by his membership in the government. He believes the contacts should be held discretely, just as the contacts were held before the peace negotiations with Egypt. Weizman hinted Peres feels as he does. The difference between him and Peres is that "I am saying this in public..."

Weizman said that in the meeting between Mubarak and Peres several months ago the Egyptian president tried to influence Peres to reach a verbal formulation that he could present to the PLO. However, because of the Likud Peres could not say "yes."

"Nothing will move without a Palestinian leadership. I am searching for a leadership Egypt and Jordan could negotiate with, and this leadership is the PLO. If Israel and Egypt negotiate with the PLO, Jordan would have no alternative. This step would be easy to implement on the basis of the Alignment platform."

Shamir To Propose Setting Up 6 New Settlements

TA050843 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0833 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Gush Emunim sources have said Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is shortly to bring a proposal to establish six new settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District to the cabinet for approval. Amana, the Gush Emunim settlement movement, has already set a timetable for the establishment of two new settlements in Judaea and Samaria. Amana Secretary Uri Ari'el told our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor that the equipment needed to establish the two settlements is ready and the Amana Secretariat's approval is expected at its next meeting. Amana, as mentioned, expects the prime minister to bring a proposal for the establishment of six new settlements in the territories to the cabinet for approval in the near future.

LIBYA

Detained C-130 Pilots Termed Egypt's 'Hostages'

LD050853 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0725 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Mar JANA — Since the emergency landing of the Libyan C-130 airplane in Egypt, the Egyptian authorities have forced the plane's crew to stay in Egypt instead of facilitating their return to Libya. They have thus set a dangerous precedent, which contradicts the accepted norms during such emergency landing cases. The Great Jamahiriyah draws world attention to this grave act, because Egypt has detained the pilots as hostages and this is considered, on its part, as an act of air piracy. Egypt should take responsibility for this act and its repercussions.

Mobutu Admits Sending Mercenaries to Chad

LD041950 Tripoli JANA in English 1812 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Paris, Al-Marikh 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Agent Mobutu Sese Seko the ruler of Zaire admitted sending 6 units of mercenaries to northern Chad who have directly taken part in the war against the inhabitants of the Chadian regions and villages which support the Chadian Government of National Unity (CGNU).

He said that those units have fought 'efficiently' in the battles that raged there.

In an interview, broadcasted by the French world service radio last night, held on his arrival to Paris that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) which called for the settling of the Chadian problem within Africa considers the presence of French forces in Chad illegal.

He called on France to intensify and to expand its military presence in Chad.

Agent Mobutu confirmed that his regime is currently training mercenary units to send them fighting on the side of the clique of agent Habre.

He renewed his admission that he had asked the Americans to use 'Kamina' base in Zaire and re equip it to become a major U.S. base in the region.

JANA'S African affairs editor commented on that saying:

'There is nothing new that draws the attention in agent Mobutu's admittance of his loyalty to his masters in the West whether they are in the Elysee Palace or in the 'Black' house.

'It is not strange that this 'Mobutu' confirms in front of the world that he does not lack the potentials of the loyal agent who go as far as offering his country's territories to become a farm, a mine and a base for colonialism and its monopolist tools, then on behalf of his masters he attacks his own African people through attacking the OAU in which the continent's people see the suitable framework which can solve the issues concerning the brown continent.

'What draws the attention is that such a stance is met by silence and indifference so that colonialism's agents press with their line of handing over the continent's fate and potentials to the Western colonialist which only yesterday was expelled by the liberation struggle to return today from the window of puppet and hirelings'.

The editor added: 'At the same time we point out again to the credibility of the liberated revolutionary vision by which the great Al-Fatih revolution acts in evaluating the African affair and set aside the patriotic inclinations and expose and strip the agents and hirelings of colonialism of their clothes, we reaffirm also that, as our principle, we will never be indifferent toward the corroding spots that act upon eroding the body of our continent and wipe out the fruit of decades of struggle and continued blood sacrificing in order to lift the nightmare of colonialism and racism from the chest of the African man.

'Agent Mobutu's statement at this time come to confirm the dangerous development taking place on the Chadian arena where occupied Ndjamena has become a reception center for a colonial mixture on what is called latitude 16 bears a dangerous indicator to colonial intentions that will stop at the boundaries of Chad. It has become clear to the world that such intentions are never but a new attempt to threaten the security of the southern Libyan Arab borders after the failure of the U.S.-NATO aggressive mixture in its plot on our nothern borders'.

He concluded: 'If agent Mobutu has declared a confirmation of being an agent in Paris — the ugly colonial face Africans know before anyone else — we declare from the heart of the African Continent the confirmation of the liberation principle of the great Al-Fatih revolution, which sees that the first concern of the African Continent's people is: more insistance upon pressing ahead with the liberation line and facing all forms of colonialism in the African Continent, be it old or new, and encircling and seiging the agents. To see the African masses move in this direction to transform the forests, the plains and the mountains of the brown continent into a coffin as big as the size of colonialism and its hirelings'.

Pan-Arab Congress Announces Resolutions

LD042006 Tripoli JANA in English 1100 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Numbering of clauses as received throughout]

[Text] Sabha, Al Marikh 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The secretaries of the pan-Arab Basic People's Congresses at the General People's Congresses in its 12th regular session held in the city of the first Spark (Sabha) formulated the resolutions of the pan-Arab Basic People's Congresses included in the items of the agenda. The following resolutions have been formulated: Item No (1):

The speech of the leader of the revolution at Harare non-aligned summit.

A — The pan-Arab congresses stress what has been pointed out

in the speech of the leader of the revolution at the non-aligned summit in Harare asking the Foreign Liaison Bureau to regard this speech its working programmes in its dealings with all regimes.

B — Call on the progressive countries in the Non-Aligned Movementto purge itself of puppet countries to U.S. imperialism and world Zionism.

C — Work for dividing up the world into two camps: one progressive and of liberation and the other being imperialist, for there is no way to be neutral between right and wrong.

D — Call on the secretaries of the movement to confront any imperialist — Zionist aggression waged against any state member of the movement with all material, military, political and human capabilities. Item No (2):

The U.S.-French intervention in Chad and its effect on Africa in general and Al-Jamahiriyah in particular.

A — The question of the Chadian people is Afro-Arab. It should be solved within the framework of the Organisation of African Unity. Africa has had no alliance except with itself. Africa is for Africans.

B — Condemning the U.S.-French intervention in Chad and that of their satellite regimes calling for the withdrawal of the imperialist U.S.-French troops and Zairean merceneries.

C — Support the Chadian people represented by the Unity government.

D — The pan-Arab congresses resolve to stand alongside Great Jamahiriyah to confront the negative aggression on its southern border.

E — Call on the free people worldwide especially those of Africa to back the legitimate national government in Chad with all means to encounter the aggression and topple the rebel puppet Habre.

F — The security of Chad is part and parcel of that of Great Jamahiriyah and the crusade intervention is basically directed against Al-Jamahiriyah for its liberation stances. Any stand assumed by Al-Jamahiriyah to face up to this aggression is in defence of its lands.

G — Stress that the infiltration into the land of Chad by Zairean and African merceneries is but an implementation of the Zionist design of having cancers spreading throughout Africa and creating a foothold for itself in most of the submissive African states. Item No (3):

The Palestinian status in the Lebanon.

A — The pan-Arab congresses resolved to reject all the capitulationist solutions and to adopt the method of armed struggle to liberate the whole of Palestine from south to south [as received] and from sea to the river.

B — Condemn and forbid what the elements of the Shi'a Amal Movement are doing in relation to wrecking and laying siege to the Palestinian camps considering this as an implicit alliance with the Zionist enemy.

C — Condemn all Arab regimes for their submissive stand vis-a-vis the killing of Palestinian resistance.

D — Condemn any quarter supportive to Amal in wrecking the struggling Palestinian resistance.

E — Call for unifying all Palestinian combatant factions under one banner to encounter the common foe and liberate the Palestinian soil.

F — Condemn any call inside the Palestinian resistance calling for jettisoning the method of armed struggle and for capitulating to the thought of bogus peace.

G — Stress the unity and Arabism of the Lebanon and condemn any attempt for creating sectarian entities to carry out the Zionist design.

H — Laud the revolutionary [word indistinct] of the leader of the revolution in supporting the Palestinian resistance and confronting the conspiracy concocted against it.

I — Call on all Arab countries to open their fronts for the armed resistance against the Zionist enemy. Item No (4):

The proposal of unity among Al-Jamahiriyah, Algeria, Yemen, Syria and Sudan.

A — The pan-Arab congresses are of the opinion that the ideal picture of Arab unity and the return to normalisation is through both dismantling the unreal borders created by colonialism and the establishment of a unitary Arab Jamahiriyah.

B — Arab unity is the sole way for solving the political, economic and social problems facing the Arab citizens in addition to being the sole way as well for the both liberation of Palestine and confronting the savage imperialist crusade onslaught launched against the Arab nation.

C — The pan-Arab congresses, realising the dimensions behind the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy targeting the existence of the Arab nation and its nationalism, support the unionist steps undertaken by Al-Jamahiriyah with Syria, Algeria, — the land of the revolution of one million martyrs — the Sudan, — the people's revolution and Yemen even though these steps represent the minimal level of the aspirations of the Arab people.

D — The pan-Arab congresses resolved that all laws [words indistinct] are annulled which regard the Arab citizen as alien, not to mention the renewal and awarding of travel documents to brotherly Arabs. Item No (5):

General and politial matters:

1 — The Iraqi-Iranian war.

The pan-Arab congresses stress the necessity of stopping the Iraqi-Iranian war and directing all weapons against the common enemy of the Arab and Islamic nation and the liberation of Palestine.

2 — The pan-Arab congresses stress the necessity of allowing Arab citizens to enter Al-Jamahiriyah regarding it the land of all the Arabs.

3 — Arab citizenship and the speed-up process in bringing it about.

Working for carrying out the law of Arab citizenship and making accountable any quarter that may delay its implementation, not to mention ending forthwith the measures for those who apply for Arab citizenship.

A — Holding Turkey the historical responsibility for the loss of Palestine and the handing over of Libya to Italy, let alone its occupation of Arab Iskenderun Liwa'.

B — Calling on Turkey to expel the U.S. bases from its lands and withdraw from NATO by specifying it as an imperialist crusade alliance hostile to the Arab and Islamic nation.

5 — Training the Arab masses to bring closer the day of having armed Arab people, the pan-Arab congresses stress on carrying out its resolutions relating to the training for carrying arms.

6 — Replacing foreign labour force by an Arab one and the establishment of Arab co-operatives.

1 — Facilitating measures relating to the employment of Arab workers desirous of being awarded Arab citizenship to replace foreign workforce, giving the chance to brotherly Arabs to make use of their specialisations to establish Arab co-operatives in a bid to contribute in building the socialist society, apart from providing grants for Arab students in Al-Jamahiriyah.

2 — Zionist infiltration:

1 — The pan-Arab congresses stress on the necessity of Arab repulsing to the Zionist-imperialist infiltration in the continents the world over so as to put an end to the Zionist-imperialist activities with military, political and media means, apart from the necessity of lifting the tutelage on allied Arab guns to liberate all the soil in its entirety. This can be achieved through forming specialised committees from the secretaries of the pan-Arab congresses.

1 — The masses of the pan-Arab congresses place themselves at the behest of the revolutionary leadership in Al-Jamahiriyah to fortify the coast, recommending to benefit in this regard from those experienced.

The ideological programme:

The pan-Arab congresses stress what has been pointed out in the implementation of their resolutions regarding taking up ideological courses by all Arabs in Al-Jamahiriyah.

10 — The medical file:

1 — The pan-Arab congresses have approved all the medical file and published it among the Arabs living in Great Jamahiriyah.

1 — Barter:

It is a principle and an advanced thought due to implementing it in future.

12 — General matters:

The pan-Arab congresses resolved that the membership card of the pan-Arab congress is an official document to deal with all specialised quarters.

They also resolved to stress the right of the secretaries of the pan-Arab congresses to be elevated in the people's committees and volunteering for people's security.

2 — The pan-Arab congresses resolved to work for expanding the formation of pan-Arab congresses, apart from supporting them besides making the secretary or one of the members of the Secretariat a full-timer.

3 — The pan-Arab congresses stress supporting liberation movements worldwide on the basis of the effectiveness of performance.

4 — The pan-Arab congresses resolved to demand a compensation from Italy for the damages inflicted upon Al-Jamahiriyah, apart from handing in the maps of mines.

5 — Evacuating the Mediterranean Sea from military fleets and bases regardless of their types, making this region a lake of security and peace.

6 — Struggling to liberate from Spanish colonisation the two Arab cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

7 — The pan-Arab congresses resolved the full right of the Arab people to procure the decisive compensation from any coloniser.

8 — The pan-Arab congresses stress the implementation of their previous resolutions which were formulated at the General People's Congress in its 11th regular session.

9 — The members of the pan-Arab congresses have discussed: the resolutions of the pan-Arab congresses from the Municipalities of Banghazi and Tripoli regarding what was mentioned as to the amendment of the announcement of the document of people's power and have reached the following formulations:

1 — The official name of Libya (formally) is to be Great Socialist People's Arab Jamahiriyah.

2 — The official name of the General People's Congress is to be the General pan-Arab Congress.

10 — Abiding with the revolutionary leader Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as the guardian of Arab nationalisation, Arab unity and Arab nation in addition to what has been given by his

dedication for pan-Arab work.

11 — Property and housing:

The pan-Arab Basic People's Congresses stress that the settlement of the Arab national in the house he lives in should be respected. No unjust laws should be used to expel him or the like for the home which he occupies under the excuse that it has been owned by a certain family in that he is a citizen who has a right to own the house in question.

12 — The pan-Arab congresses stress that the date of the establishment of work for brotherly Arabs should be the same date of the commencement of the work.

13 — The pan-Arab congresses recommend that the problems of brotherly Arabs who have entered Al-Jamahiriyah for a visit or the entrance of Arabs. [sentence as received]

Additionally, the pan-Arab congresses recommend to provide travel documents issued from Al-Jamahiriyah to Palestinian Arab brothers who hold Arab travel documents which they are unable to renew inside or abroad.

Al-Banna Confers With Ugandan President in Sabha

JN031850 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Nairobi, Mar 3 (SUNA) — State Council member Idris al-Banna has met in Sabha, Libya, with the Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni.

The meeting which took place yesterday (Monday) evening in the presence of Sudanese ambassador to Libya and the delegation accompanying Al-Banna discussed bilateral relations and means of boosting cooperation.

President Yoweri Museveni and State Council member Idris al-Banna are attending the Libyan celebration of the establishment of the "peoples government" in the Jamahiriyah.

Activities of GUNT President Outside Congress

AB041236 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1125 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Our special correspondent in Sabha has just sent this report on the activities of Comrade GUNT President Acheikh ibn Oumar outside the various ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Jamahiriyah. On 3 March, the comrade head of state met with the vice president [title as heard] of Sudan, with whom he discussed the Chadian problem following Sudan's mediation efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Chadian conflict.

Comrade President Achekih ibn Oumar also received an Algerian representative in the Jamahiriyah. In addition, according to our special correspondent, the comrade president of GUNT was received by President Museveni of Uganda. The talks between the two men centered on the burning issue of Chad.

On the same day, our special correspondent adds, the comrade president of GUNT received a team of reporters from Sudanese radio and television. In response to a question by our colleagues from Sudan on whether GUNT was ready to respond favorably to the call for national reconciliation, and especially to Sudan's peace initiative proposed by [Sudanese Deputy Prime Minister] Dr al-'Abidin al-Hindi, Comrade President Acheikh ibn Oumar stressed that the (?return) of peace to Chad depended on the termination of the French and American military presence in Chad, which constitutes a real obstacle to this initiative to restore peace in Chad. According to the GUNT president, we are always ready to work for national reconciliation. [passage indistinct]

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Al-Mirghani Message

JN041132 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, Mar 4, (SUNA) — Libyan President [title as received] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has received a message from Chairman of the State Council Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani. State Council Deputy Chairman Idris al-Banna had conveyed the written message when he conferred with Al-Qadhdhafi here yesterday.

Sudan's ambassador to Libya 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi, who was present at the meeting, also handed over a message from Al-Mirghani to Al-Qadhdhafi. The message dealt with bilateral relations and the situation in the Arab region.

Al-Banna, who is currently visiting Libya, to take part in the celebration of the Libyan national day is accompanied by Minister of Agriculture 'Umar Nur al-Dayim, Minister of Irrigation Aldo Ajo, Khartoum Commissioner Karam Muhammad Karam and governor of the central region Faruk Isma'il.

The deputy of the State Council and the accompanying delegation arrived here last Sunday.

Delegates to General People's Congress Depart

Malta's Draminia

LD281550 Tripoli JANA in English 1418 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Nowar 28, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mrs Tashtina Draminia, the Maltese member of parliament, and the delegation accompanying her yesterday left Tripoli after taking part in the proceedings of the General People's Congress.

In a statement to the correspondent of JANA, she asserted that their visit to Great Jamahiriyah will contribute to the consolidation of cooperation and friendship links between the people of Great Jamahiriyah and Malta.

Bulgarian Group

LD041011 Tripoli JANA in English 0915 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Al Shararah Al Oula, Sabha [no date as received], *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr. Pencho Kubadiniski the member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party and

his accompanying delegation left Sabha city yesterday afternoon at the end of a visit to great Jamahiriyah during which they took part in attending the sessions of the General People's Congress and the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of people's authority and the birth of first masses' state — Jamahiriyah — in history.

At the Sabha Airport, he was seen off by the assistant secretary of the General People's Congress, a number of secretaries of people's committees and Bulgaria's ambassador to Jamahiriyah.

Algeria's Messaadia

LD041029 Tripoli JANA in English 0918 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Al Shararah Al Oula, Sabha, [no date as received], *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and head of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front's Party in Algeria left the city of Al Shararah Al Oula — Sabha — yesterday afternoon at the end of a visit to Great Jamahiriyah during which he headed a big delegation to attend the sessions of the General People's Congress and to take part in the 10th anniversary of the establishment of people's authority and the birth of first Jamahiriyah in history.

At Sabha International Airport, Messaadia was seen off by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, the assistant secretary of the General People's Congress, the secretary and a number of members of General People's Committee and a number of officers of the Libyan Arab Forces.

Messaadia gave a statement to JANA, in which he said: We are happy to be in Jamahiriyah to attend the sessions of the General People's Congress. We believe that the results were positive and that is the opinion of all who have attended the sessions of the congress.

He added: "Every time we come to Jamahiriyah we hold a meeting with the revolution's leadership. We discussed with our brothers the means that will lead us to carry out the unionist action between Jamahiriyah and Algeria and work towards a unity of the region of Arab Maghreb and look forward to achieving Arab unity".

He said: "We also discussed matters of struggle on all levels and to stand against imperialism and its schemes aimed at our accomplishments and our aspiration as an Arab nation that desires to make progress and to enjoy prosperity".

Cypriot, Other Groups

LD042102 Tripoli JANA in English 1810 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Marikh 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Today, the following delegations departed from Tripoli after attending the sessions of the General People's Congresses and joining the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of people's authority and the birth of first jamahiriyah in history:

— the Cypriot parties' delegation.

— the Hungarian delegation headed by Mr. Laszlo, the minister of state for cabinet affairs.

— the secretary-general of the Lebanese Communist Party George Hawi.

Ghanaian Delegation

LD042118 Tripoli JANA in English 1832 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Sabha, Al Marikh 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Captain 'Kojo Tsikata' the member of the Provisional National Defence Council, in charge of foreign relations, in Ghana and his accompanying delegation left al-Shararah al Oula — Sabha — City yesterday at the end of a visit to Jamahiriyah during which they took part in the Libyan Arab People's celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the establishing of people's authority and the birth of the first Jamahiriyah in history.

The delegation was seen off by Staff Major Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, a number of secretaries of people's committees and congresses and a number of officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

In a statement to JANA, Captain Tsikata expressed happiness to have had the opportunity to witness the practicing of direct people's democracy and to have participated in the big celebrations of the Libyan Arab People of the 10th anniversary of people's ownership of authority, wealth and arms and the birth of the masses' state.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Congratulatory Messages

DPRK's Kim Il-song

LD031825 Tripoli JANA in English 1437 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Marikh 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution has received a telegram from the president of Democratic People's Republic of North Korea, Mr. Kim Il-song, congratulating him and the Libyan Arab People's power.

In his telegram, Mr. Kim Il-song says that the Libyan Arab people has over the last ten years accomplished great progress under the leadership of the leader of the revolution. It has also, he adds, managed to wreck the plots of subversion and aggression concocted by imperialism.

The Korean people is pleased by these accomplishments and stands alongside the Libyan Arab people in the struggle in defence of the sovereignty and integrity of its country.

He concludes his telegram by expressing his heartfelt congratulations on this happy occasion hoping that the cooperation and friendship relations existing between his country and Great Jamahiriyah will be further promoted.

PDRY's Al-'Attas

LD031858 Tripoli JANA in English 1756 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Marikh 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution has received a telegram from Mr. Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of South Yemen Presidium of the Supreme People's Council congratulating him and the Libyan Arab people on the 10th anniversary of the announcement of people's power.

Mr al-'Attas wishes the leader of the revolution and the Libyan Arab peoples further successes, progress and good health.

On this occasion, he stresses that his government is keen on promoting the brotherly relations between South Yemen and Great Al-Jamahiriyah to fulfill the common aspirations.

PFLP's Habash

LD032219 Tripoli JANA in English 1809 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Marikh 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution has received a telegram from Mr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, congratulating him and the Libyan Arab people on the tenth anniversary of the announcement of people's power.

Mr Habash hails the Libyan Arab people for confronting the U.S. arrogant aggressions launched against Great Jamahiriyah last year, foiling all of these evil designs aimed at wrecking the principled pan-Arab stances assumed by the great al-Fatih revolution.

Meanwhile, he has lauded the supportive stand of Great Jamahiriyah alongside the struggle of the Palestinian people to liberate its homeland — Palestine.

Additionally, he pays tribute to the efforts of the leader of the revolution to support the Palestinian people in the Lebanon, adding that they still demand a stop for the savage war waged by Amal gangs against the Palestinian people in their camps in the Lebanon and the necessity of lifting the siege laid on them.

He concludes his telegram by stressing the continuation of closing among all revolutionaries of the Arab nation to achieve its objectives, viz. liberation, democracy, socialisation and unity.

SUDAN

Labor Minister Resigns; Cites Policy Disputes

JN041512 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1443 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Mar (SUNA) — Dr Walter Koni Juwak, minister of labor and social insurance, has announced to SUNA that he submitted a letter of resignation to Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's cabinet this afternoon.

In his statement, Dr Juwak attributed the causes for his resignation to the government's general policy during the past 10 months in addition to the security situation in the south and the exclusion of the Sudanese African Congress Party (SAC), with which Dr Juwak is affiliated, from the formation of the Southern Administrative Council. He referred to some accusations that have been leveled against his party of cooperating with the Garang movement.

Dr Juwak said that his letter of resignation has been ready since 26 February after continous discussions of the security situation in the south, the formation of the Southern Council, the economic situation in the country, the constitutional amendments, and some other issues.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on 'Fruitful' Mediation on Chad

JN041207 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Khartoum, Mar 4 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has described Sudan's attempt to solve the Chadian question as fruitful and successful. Al-Mahdi reaffirmed that the cease-fire decision, which was recently reached, was put into effect as of last Monday [2 March] evening.

The daily *Al-Siyasah* issued here today quoted the prime minister as confirming Sudan will allow no exploitation of its territories by the two conflicting sides, adding that a Sudanese diplomat is currently visiting Chad to explain Sudan's stance in the Chadian dispute.

CAR

Foreign Minister Receives Yugoslav Delegation

AB032205 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Jean-Louis Psimhis, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, received this morning Dr Janko Obocki, president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Welfare and leader of the Yugoslav delegation to the CAR-Yugoslav technical committee, which began meeting at the Bangui [words indistinct] conference hall. The two reviewed bilateral relations and issues to be discussed by the CAR-Yugoslav joint commission, which will enable the two countries to identify problems related to the cooperation and bilateral relations. Minister Psimhis and his partner identified areas in which the two countries could cooperate in the future. [passage omitted]

CHAD

Fada Bombed 3 March; Casualty Figures Unknown

AB041400 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Excerpt] The situation in the north of our country is marked by repeated clashes that occur daily between the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] and the Libyan (?aggressor) troops. The Libyan Air Force bombed the town of Fada yesterday. The bombing operation was carried out precisely at 1825. At this point, we have no casualty figures on the enemy's raid against Fada. The air raid took place just 3 days after the annihilation of a Libyan patrol unit in the region of Zouar by the FANT. [passage omitted]

Radio Views Al-Qadhdhafi's Proposed Meeting

AB031900 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Fighting to drive the Libyan aggressor troops out of Chad is continuing in the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti region. The recent fighting took place on the road to Wour and in the Zouar region. Communiques 38 and 39 issued by the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] High Command announced very heavy losses for the military hordes of Tripoli. On the road to Wour the FANT reaction was crushing, as confirmed by Communique No 36 of the FANT High Command. It resulted in the destruction of 1 T-55 tank, 11 TNT explosive charges, 1 tank carrier, 1 14.5-Toyota [as heard], 2 Toyota transportation vehicles, and 2 Mercedes escort vehicles. During this same fighting the Libyan Army lost 33 troops.

After that fighting on 28 February 1987, the FANT once again routed a Libyan patrol on 1 March 1987. One tank carrier and one 26.32 Mercedes [as heard] troop-carrier were destroyed, and two tanks full of gas set ablaze.

As one can see, the annexationists' material and human losses is increasing while, at the same time, the FANT determination is getting stronger. The repeated setbacks suffered by the Libyan Army (?during their attacks) have finally had adverse consequences on the Tripoli regime. In the Army, as within the civilian population, the Libyans are trying at all costs to find ways and means to leave the Libyan territory.

In fact, after the defection of the MiG-23 pilot who landed on a U.S. base in Italy a few months ago, after the execution of the so-called fundamentalists — which actually was only the execution of Libyans opposed to the war against Chad — (?some) Libyan noncommissioned officers have just deserted the Libyan Army, takingall their equipment aboard a C-130 Hercules transport aircraft of the Libyan Air Force with them. The aircraft, which left northern Chad, (?reportedly) landed at Abu Sunbel Airport in southern Egypt. In fact, this is a clear desertion as the Libyan noncommissioned officers asked the Egyptian Government for political asylum as soon as they landed. When we consider the cloudy relations between Tripoli and Cairo, the landing of the C-130 aircraft carrying the Libyan flag only confirms this series of defections from the Libyan Army. Apart from the Soviet Union, no other country has had as many defections as Libya.

Furthermore, this wave of desertions does not affect the Libyan Army only. The civilian population is exasperated due to the political, economic, and social situation brought about by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's regime. An increasing number of students, cadres, and businessemen are trying to leave Libya. Those who are lucky take advantage of some missions outside the country to remain abroad, because the price of travel tickets in Libya is too high. This exasperation is, of course, caused by the war that the Tripoli regime is waging against Chad, because the Libyan Army has continuously suffered many setbacks in this conflict.

Diplomatically, the Libyan colonel is driven into a corner. In the face of his military and diplomatic setbacks, the colonel of Tripoli is also looking for a way out of this uncomfortable situation. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has suggested a meeting with President Hissein Habre. In fact, the Libyan colonel has said that he is ready to welcome President Hissein Habre to his country to help achieve what he calls reconciliation between the Chadian head of state, Goukouni Oueddei, and Acheikh Ibn Oumar, but on the condition that quote: President Hissein Habre makes the French and U.S. troops leave Chad, end quote. Al-Qadhdhafi made this statement yesterday at Sabha before the Libyan General People's Congress.

First of all, let us point out that President Hissein Habre, as he told *Jeune Afrique* recently, is not against the principle of a meeting with the Libyan in Tripoli, but such a meeting, he pointed out, requires prior and thorough discussions with the GUNT (?of) Goukouni. I would go to Tripoli for something concrete, the head of state added, but in the proposal of the colonel of Tripoli there is nothing concrete — only the usual lucubrations well known to everyone. As far as national reconciliation in Chad is concerned, no one can force me to discuss it; furthermore [words indistinct] Al-Qadhdhafi should rather reconcile with the Libyan Army and people who flee the country like rats leaving a ship in distress.

As far as the presence of foreign troops in Chad is concerned, Al-Qadhdhafi does not need to be worried about the southern part of his country.

The Chadian Government, as the head of state has recalled, is in principle opposed to any military presence on its national territory. The so-called U.S. military presence in Chad is only a fancy of the Libyan leader, who is completely obsessed with and haunted by the United States since the U.S. Air Force carried out an air attack on his country.

All this said, Al-Qadhdhafi has, after all, spoken of a meeting between him and President Hissein Habre, but unfortunately, he deliberately failed to add — and he should be reminded — that should there be a meeting, the major issue to discuss will only be the occupation and the aggression against our country by Libya. In other words, there is nothing concrete in the (?Libyan leader's) proposal.

GABON

Oil Minister Meets With Iranian Counterpart

LD050845 Tehran IRNA in English 0801 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text]Tehran, March 5 (IRNA) — Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh and his accompanying delegation held first round of talks with the Gabonese oil minister in Libreville Wednesday afternoon.

The Iranian oil minister arrived in Libreville Wednesday on the first leg of his three-nation tour and was welcomed by the Gabonese oil minister and deputy prime minister.

Aqazadeh who is on a three nation African tour is scheduled to meet with the Gabonese president. He will then travel to Algeria and Libya.

ZAIRE

President Mobutu on U.S. Aid for Kamina Base

LD042116 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Excerpt][passage omitted] *The Washington Post* affirmed a few days ago that the Pentagon desired the renovation of the Zairean base of Kamina, situated in Shaba and built in 1950 by the Belgians. Mobutu Sese Seko confirms that his country has asked for U.S. aid for the renovation of this base, but that it will not in any way become a U.S. base in the region.

[Begin recording] [Mobutu] I will tell you a bit of truth on this subject. Here is why the U.S. press talks about Kamina: 2 years ago, in 1984, I was on a trip to the United States, and at the Defense Department I officially posed the problem of the Kamina base. The maintenance of this base costs a lot for us, given the country's financial situation, and the problem was under examination. The answer they gave me last December was positive. Since then the Defense Department gave a positive answer: that, in fact, there will be joint U.S.-Zairean maneuvers this April. And since then it has been Kamina this, and Kamina that...

[Unidentified reporter, interrupting] Then you affirm that Kamina base will remain a Zairean base and will not be used...?

[Mobutu, interrupting] A thousand percent Zairean. But the truth is that we have asked for U.S. cooperation in renovating this base, given its importance: It has two runways that could be used for training my soldiers and my pilots. [passage omitted] [end recording]

President Mobutu Pays Official Visit to France

For reportage of President Mobutu's official visit to France, including his talks with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, see the France section of the 4 March Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

GHANA

GHANAIAN TIMES Hails Libyan Jamahiriyah

AB031219 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Mar 87

[From the press review]

[Text] Today marks the 10th anniversary of the declaration of people's power in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; and commenting on the occasion, the *Ghanaian Times* says by that declaration, Libyans abolished the old so-called representative form of government and adopted direct democracy through Basic People's Congresses based on the Third Universal Theory.

In the view of the paper, the new system enabled Libyans to assume direct control of their country's administration at all levels. This is unlike the party system in which a few people, supposed to be elected by majority votes, claim to be representatives of the people in parliament. And since the rejection of the old system, the people of Libya have intensified their struggle against imperialism. Consequently, the Jamahiriyah has been committed to faithful support for the liberation movements in Africa and for the struggle for human dignity of oppressed people in other parts of the world.

However, the Libyan people have paid high prices for these services to mankind, and this led to last April's criminal attempt by the Reagan administration to murder the Jamahiriyah leader, Brother Al-Qadhdhafi. The *Times* concludes that the achievements of the Al-Fatih revolution will continue to give unassailable inspiration to all people's revolutions throughout the world.

IVORY COAST

Soviet Official Stops Over at Airport, Comments

AB042155 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] On his way to Accra where he will attend festivities marking Ghana's 30th independence anniversary, Mr Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a technical stopover this evening at Abidjan Port-Bouet International Airport. Mr Songayla, who is accompanied by Mr Kitayev, director for African affairs at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, was met on arrival by Minister of State Emile Kei-Boguinard, accompanied by Dieudonne Etienne, permanent under secretary to the minister of foreign affairs. Also present were the Soviet and Ghanaian ambassadors to Ivory Coast. Deputy Chairman Songayla made the following statement to the press:

[Begin Songayla recording in Russian with superimposed French translation] I must say we feel very much at home thanks to the reception accorded our delegation. We are extremely grateful. Our government will always give support to the African liberation struggle. We wish you the best. We will do our best to strengthen the relations of friendship between our two countries. When we talk of friendship, we must also add peace. Once again, we thank you very much for the reception accorded our delegation. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Mining Agreement With Guinea, Liberia Announced

AB032150 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Nigeria is to own shares in a proposed iron ore mining company in Guinea. Other shareholders in the company will be Guinea and Liberia. This is contained in a communique issued in Lagos today on the talks between the Nigerian minister of mines, power and steel, Alhaji Ibrahim Sheriff Musa, and the Guinean minister of natural resources and environment, Dr Ousmane Sylla.

During their talks, the ministers reviewed the cooperation between Nigeria and Guinea in a uranium project. They agreed to encourage exploration for other minerals such as diamond, gold, cobalt, [words indistinct]. Nigerian geologists and mining engineers are to participate in the exploration work.

The Guinean minister earlier today called on the chief of General Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, and the minister of national planning, Dr Kalu I. Kalu.

SENEGAL

Beninese Students Occupy Consulate Over Funds

AB042140 Paris AFP in French 1823 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Dakar, 4 Mar (AFP) — Approximately 40 Beninese students peacefully occupied the Consulate of Benin in Dakar this afternoon to protest the 6 months' delay in the payment of their scholarships and the nonpayment of their university registration fees. In a petition addressed to the Beninese head of state and presented to the press in Dakar this evening, the Beninese students state they have been reduced to a barely disguised, miserable state of begging and to a manifestly pitiful social poverty.

Apart from the payment of the 6 months' scholarships and annual installation allowances, the students demand the payment of their registration fees for the current academic year and the contributions owed the University Catering and Welfare Service. They point out in their petition that the nonpayment of the registration fees means that they will not be allowed to take part in the midyear exams scheduled for March.

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims 66 Troops Killed, Officer Captured

AU041643 Paris AFP in English 1639 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Lisbon, March 4 (AFP) — The Angola guerrilla movement UNITA claimed Wednesday in a communique received here to have killed 66 Angolan troops and captured an officer in fighting between February 25 and 28 in four Angolan provinces.

UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) said its own casualties during that period totalled six dead and 17 wounded.

BOTSWANA

Finance Minister on Budget, Unemployment

MB041817 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 4 Mar 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been quite an outcry in Botswana over the recent budget presented by Vice President and Finance Minister Peter Mmusi. He cut taxes on income, highest rates by 10 percent, and that drew a barrage of criticism that it wouldn't help the poor. In Gaborone, Julia Slater put it to Mr Mmusi that it was, in fact, a rich's man budget:

[Begin recording] [Mmusi] I do not agree with anybody who would say it is a budget for the rich because if you look at our budget, our estimates, and general distribution, there is nobody, there is no part of the country, that is not benefiting from this. If you take the social aspect of our budget — education, transport, water, health — all that has been covered in the budget and I don't see how people can say it is budget for the rich. Of course, people who have got the responsibility anywhere must be rewarded for those responsibilities and people don't seem to realize that.

[Slater] For example, you cut the top rate of income tax from 60 to 50 percent but that is benefiting people who are already earning a lot of money...

[Mmusi, interrupting] Yes, you are saying that I have cut the top rate. You are omitting to say that we have also cut taxes in the lower rates and you haven't calculated... [Mmusi changes thought] People should also have calculated how taxes have been cut throughout the various segments and by all standards the income tax of Botswana at those levels that you are mentioning has (?always been) the highest. People still complain, (?but it is right). In other parts, in Europe and other parts of Africa, taxes are much higher. In fact, our taxes at one time were as high as 75 percent and this means that when we didn't have any minerals and any other resources we had to depend on those people who had means and those are the people that we taxed.

[Slater] The growing unemployment in Botswana — people are flocking to the towns and not finding jobs — does this concern you?

[Mmusi] It does concern me but, of course, we are aware that it is not only strange to Botswana. There are more people, proportionally speaking, in other countries where there is greater unemployment. In Botswana, we are striving to try and reduce this. No country can say that it will do away altogether with unemployment but we are creating a policy and trying to find means of how we can get the majority of our people into employment. We are an agricultural, rural society. The towns are new. For instance, Gaborone is only (?30) years old and people may be coming to Gaborone and changing their lifestyles and therefore policies and government must also change its ways of doing things to suit the lifestyles of the people, and we are in the process of doing this. We would like Botswana to [word indistinct] most of them, to be in the rural areas because that is where the greatest employment lies in agriculture and in their [word indistinct]. People shouldn't think that the best employment only means when you are earning a wage. People must know that there is such a thing as self-employment and therefore the people who are self-employed should not envy those who are in employment.

[Slater] Now, look, some of the unemployment which has been created is a result of South African policies — people are coming back from the mines and more and more people are likely to be coming back: Is this a matter of concern to you and how do you see your relations with South Africa in this context?

[Mmusi] It is of great concern because we at the present moment are not ready really to absorb those people who come back to Botswana, who are being forced to come back, but there is nothing that we can do or stand against South Africa. It is their country. If they think the people must go back their countries, they must provide more employment for their people [sentence as heard] It is for us to see what we do within our own country. [end recording]

MOZAMBIQUE

Interior Minister Says 'Enemy Agents' in Police

MB041256 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Feb 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The Sense of The Enemy"]

[Text] Maputo residents, especially those who travel on "Chapa 100" [privately owned vehicles used for transport of passengers], recently had an unpleasant experience caused by the brutal performance of police elements, in many parts of the city, who forced passengers out and then clubbed them mercilessly. (Generally, each passenger would be clubbed in accordance with the number of passengers in the vehicle.)

At night, in control posts, under the pretext of "fighting the black market," police took goods from civilians who had probably made many sacrifices to obtain them to feed their families.

At cinema entrances, ladies and girls were not allowed to go in to watch the shows and were in some cases threatened for wearing sundresses or even shortsleeved or sleeveless tops.

By and large, Maputo residents have recently noted a strange attitude on the part of a few elements in the police, characterized by arrogance and the casual resort to violence in cases where it was totally unjustified.

Government intervention, soon after being alerted by Interior Minister Manuecal Antonio, has put an end to those irregularities, or, at least, we hope it has. In any case, the citizen is now absolutely certain that these actions were not ordered by the government and that, should they be repeated, he knows where to go to complain, confident that measures will be taken.

Tackling this issue last Friday in a meeting with police officers, the interior minister was very clear: Those who act in this way are not members of our police force, but enemy agents infiltrated among our police with a view to denigrating it.

The way in which Colonel Manuel Antonio tackled the problem is not new, nor are these recent events within our police a new phenomenon. They also occurred during the armed struggle for national liberation when a small number of FPLM elements took advantage of their uniform and arms to harass the population. At that time, Frelimo stated: Those who act this way are not our combatants, but are agents infiltrated into our forces. Severe sentences, including death sentences for the most serious cases, were applied.

After national independence, there were cases of similar behavior among our Army, police, and security forces. At one stage, it was even necessary for President Samora Machel to hold a rally with legality as its main theme, at which he bluntly exposed all behavior which was a typical example of enemy action, although it originated from within our ranks.

Therefore, after more than 2 decades of struggle, we find the same resolve and the same consistent condemnation of all behavior which implies stealing from, abusing, and harassing the people.

From the interior minister's intervention on Friday, which was reported by the Mozambican media, one thing seems particularly important: Whenever we launch an offensive, we should always expect a counteroffensive from the enemy. We have noted that there has been greater and more effective action by our police against bandits, outlaws, and criminals for some time now. Soon afterward, these dirty and disrespectful actions, which tarnished a job that was being well done and discredited our police, occurred. Could this be a mere coincidence?

What the interior minister told us is: No, this is not a mere coincidence. It is the counteroffensive of those who suffer as a result of our measures. The minister also urged us all to heighten vigilance.

This is a well-timed appeal, made at this difficult and turbulent time of our lives as a people, at a time when nothing goes well, and there is a tendency to lose our sense of vigilance at times and of the enemy amid our many problems and worries.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO's Nujoma Stresses Willingness for Talks

MB041635 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Mar 87 p 1

[By Brendan Seery of *The Star's* Africa News Service]

[Text] Lusaka SWAPO President Mr Sam Nujoma says he is willing to speak to South Africa at "any time, any place" about the Namibian independence deadlock.

In an exclusive interview with *The Star's* Africa News Service at the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, Mr Nujoma said he would be willing to talk to President Botha or any of his officials, provided the South Africans showed they were "sincere."

The SWAPO leader said his organisation was optimistic that its "just struggle" would one day come to an end.

But he emphasised that its objective was genuine independence — not a bantustan, and not an interim government.

He said "whether Botha wants it or not," SWAPO was prepared to fight.

Asked if he would be willing to sit down with South Africa and talk about the future of Namibia he said: "Yes, we are ready to talk at any time, any place."

He added: "SWAPO as a national liberation movement will never compromise on the question of Namibia's genuine freedom and independence. Nor will SWAPO agree to any amendment of Resolution 435 because this binding international agreement." [sentence as published]

The United Nations settlement plan was the only route to Namibian independence, said Mr Nujoma, and the insistence of both Pretoria and the Reagan administration on Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola was rejected by SWAPO.

Mr Nujoma said he could foresee the possibility that one day South Africa might regard Namibia as such a hindrance that it would "get rid" of the territory.

"After all, this war is costing them millions every day, and that is one of the main reasons South Africa's economy is coming close to bankruptcy."

Although Mr Nujoma expressed his willingness to enter into negotiations with Pretoria, throughout the interview he maintained the hard-line stance he adopts in SWAPO's international diplomatic campaign.

He called on the world to intensify the sanctions campaign against South Africa, which he said would accelerate the Nami-

bian independence process by helping to isolate Pretoria.

He labelled the current Transitional Government of National Unity in Windhoek as "South African puppets." He said his organisation would never negotiate with that body, nor would SWAPO take part in the present deliberations of the Constitutional Council in Windhoek.

Pienaar: 293 SWAPO Members Killed 'This Year'

MB041350 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1348 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Windhoek, March 4, SAPA — South African-led security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot and killed 293 SWAPO insurgents since the beginning of this year, the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, said in Windhoek today.

The number of SWAPO's operational deaths to date this year constituted one fifth of the organisation's armed wing that could be deployed for action in Ovambo, Mr Pienaar said at the opening of the coloured legislative assembly.

"And we are only one sixth into this year," Mr Pienaar said.

He did not elaborate on the latest military operations, but Mr Pienaar's figure added 21 SWAPO operational fatalities to the 272 claimed by the SWA Territory Force in a statement in Windhoek last Thursday.

Mr Pienaar said the security forces were managing to subdue SWAPO's armed wing and there was no evidence that the organisation could supplement its losses from recruitment inside SWA/Namibia.

"In consequence 15-year-old and 16-year-old recruits, children who should be at school, are taken from their (SWAPO's) own camps and trained as so-called fighters."

The administrator-general repeated for the third time in public that it was intolerable and irreconcilable "with democratic concepts that an internal political party (SWAPO) may associate itself with terror and violence waged from outside against this country and its people."

At the same time, the organisation "hypocritically hides behind the protection and guarantees of the declaration of fundamental rights and invokes democratic codes."

Mr Pienaar did not say whether government action was being planned.

Mr Pienaar said the ethnic second-tier authority for coloureds had increased its contribution to its budget from R45,863 in 1980, which represented three per cent of its total budget, to R9.3 million in 1986 which comprised 30 per cent of the administration of coloured's budget.

The high standard of education set by the coloured's administration had drawn substantial numbers of children from other population groups to coloured schools.

At present 35 per cent of the 15,038 children attending schools under the administration's control were not members of the coloured group.

The net result was that the coloured administration received R600 for every school pupil from the central government but it had to pay another R400 per child from its own resources.

That situation represented a financial burden on funds of the coloured authority of 23 per cent which should have been carried by the education authorities of other population groups.

Mr Pienaar said the issue should be rectified through negotiation and "affirmative action," aimed at bridging the gap in education standards between advanced communities and those who had lagged behind in the past owing to discrimination.

Committee, Center To Deal With Hijackings Cited

MB041731 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1728 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Windhoek, March 4, SAPA — SWA/Namibia was fully equipped to deal with air hijacking and an anti-hijacking committee had been in existence for the last three years, a civil aviation spokesman, Mr Whitey Immelman, said in Windhoek today. The committee had so far operated in secrecy "because people were not supposed to know about the committee's functions."

In the event of a hijacking in SWA/Namibia, the committee would take action in coordination with a Pretoria-based main committee. Mr Immelman said there was a fully equipped operational centre at J.G. Strijdom Airport outside Windhoek to deal with hijackings or air disasters.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC's Makatini Discusses Meeting With Shultz

EA041301 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Interview with Johnstone Makatini, member of the ANC Executive Committee and head of the ANC Department of International Affairs, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Compatriots, as we all know, recently a top-level ANC delegation led by the president, Comrade Oliver Tambo, has been to the United States to meet the secretary of state, George Shultz. This is a meeting that came about amid worldwide publicity in favor of and against the people. Some conservative forces [words indistinct] regime clamored for the cancellation of the scheduled meeting, arguing that Shultz could not meet a so-called terrorist leader. And yet progressive forces throughout the United States did all in their power to ensure the meeting and the visit went ahead.

In this context of various opposing views with the regard to the meeting and the entire tour of the United States by the ANC president the assessment of its outcome is equally complex. In the overall [as heard] was it positive or negative? This is the question we put to the ANC National Executive Committee member and the head of the ANC Department of International Affairs, who was also part of the delegation to the Tambo-Shultz meeting, Comrade Mfanafuthi Johnny Makatini.

[Makatini] Well, I would say that our assessment is that the outcome was positive and for a number of reasons. The main thing, that it was a meeting with the representative of an Administration that has publicly proclaimed friendship and alliance with the Pretoria regime and manifested hostility — opposition and hostility — to the ANC, and which it came very close to calling terrorist [words indistinct]. So, I think it was positive in that it is also an administration that [words indistinct] made up its mind, if one may be guided by its previous practice that it would deal with a man like Gatsha Buthelezi. And also positive in that [words indistinct] an Administration that has recently been exposed as continuing the activities that have been carried out by the CIA for decades, monitoring the ANC on behalf of Pretoria. And also positive when you take into account the fact that the Pretoria regime, considering this administration as an ally, has always [word indistinct] against even this (?visit) by the ANC to the United States, [words indistinct] and granting of a visa to enter the United States, arguing that this is not in keeping with the Reagan administration's policy of alliance with Pretoria.

And it is also positive in that it took place [words indistinct] orchestrated offices by top-ranking lawmakers such as Senator [name indistinct], who had even formed the coalition called coalition against ANC terrorism. And in our opinion it was positive in that in the face of that opposition Secretary George Shultz went ahead and met with the ANC in Washington, the capital of the United States. It was not a question of bumping into each other in the corridors of the United Nations but in the capital of the United States, which has sent a very clear signal to the American people, and the signal is that the ANC is a legitimate representative of the South African people.

It is thanks to the pressure by the American people, thanks to the campaign by the grass roots forces in the United States who for a number of years now campaigned against constructive engagement. And the antiapartheid constituency, which has become pro-ANC, has become so powerful that it has forced the Reagan administration to recognize, or to resign itself to reality. Now we are talking of campaign that forced the Reagan administration or rather Congress (?consent) to the sanctions. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] But now, Comrade Johnny, you have just said that these are the people who have been calling you, that is the ANC, terrorists who are you meeting today. Now this meeting, does it come about because of a shift of policy on the part of the ANC, that it is abandoning or renouncing violence as it has been demanded by not only the United States but the British and other governments, including Pretoria of course, and your also change of policy in terms of your relations with the socialist countries as well as the Communist Party, or is it a change of policy of these governments, or who is actually changing? [sentence as heard]

[Makatini] Very good question. A question that should be traced to the question that should be proceeded by one [words indistinct] and the move that led to this meeting. It is the Reagan administration, it is George Shultz and (?him) that initiated this move. Therefore, if there is a shift it would be on their side. But I maintain it's a shift only so far as change of tactics are concerned. I do not think we can talk of change of policy yet, but a change of tactics. Now, we are talking of an Administration that had nothing to do with the ANC in the past but now, as I say and I repeat, sees the growing strength of the anti-apartheid coalition and has done a lot of research. Relying on the reports by its secret service of South Africa, they must have now come to the conclusion that the ANC cannot be wished away, and that no solution can be arrived at without the participation of the ANC. So they've had to resign themselves to that reality. So it is they who are shifting their tactics, not the ANC.

They have during the course of the talks posed the question as to whether the ANC was prepared to renounce violence in order to facilitate the process towards a negotiated settlement, and the response was clear and unequivocal: No. And the argument used was that in all conflicts negotiations proceed and eventually lead to cease-fire, so the South African case should not be treated as an exception. The examples they were given, the Vietnam war where the United States was involved, Mozambique's negotiations with Portugal and Nkomati as our president (?reported) and went on even to quote what resulted in the talks on the Lusaka Agreement, and stressing that that would be tantamount to surrender on the part of the ANC to renounce violence. [sentence as heard] And in fact, the armed force that the ANC is (?using) was forced upon it by the regime's intransigence and rule of violence. So, they should be addressing themselves to the regime and [words indistinct].

What they described as concern about the ANC's association with the Soviet Union [words indistinct] historical background and when for example the Communist Party was formed in South Africa in 1921, and that throughout that period members of the Communist Party have participated in the struggle against racism and apartheid, and that some even were members of both the Communist Party and the ANC, and this situation continues to this day, and it poses no problem to the ANC. The secretary of state was even told of what we felt was a close example, that during the last world war Roosevelt fought side by side with Churchill and Stalin. And when nations of the world, the community of nations made common cause against Nazi Germany that seemed to be okay. Why is it wrong now? In any case, it is based on our principle that we believe that any South African, white or black, and of whatever ideological affiliation, any South African above the age of 18 has a right to become a member of the ANC to fight against the system condemned as a crime against humanity.

But it did appear that really the secretary of state, Shultz, was not pursuing this point of [word indistinct]. He just mentioned it in passing. I am saying then that there was no change of policy so far as the ANC. We went there to reiterate the position that they knew.

[Correspondent] What is your position?

[Makatini] Exactly what I've just said. But we went further, to reiterate our position in the case of, on the question of constructive engagement, saying that constructive engagement has been a disaster, a policy that has encouraged Pretoria's intransigence and emboldened the regime to carry out even more horrendous acts of terrorism in South Africa as well as (?abroad), aggression and destabilization against the neighboring countries.

The other point that was raised was that there is the feeling that the United States ought to join the international community in its opposition to the policies carried by South Africa against the Frontline States and [word indistinct] funding or giving aid to the Frontline States [words indistinct]. The United States was also told by our president that there was need to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Angola.

He was also told, since he had referred to the meeting by our president with Gorbachev, he was told that the impression that we got, that is our president, in discussing with Gorbachev was that the Soviet Union was not bent on competing with the United States over South Africa or southern Africa, and that theirs was a commitment in support of a struggle against a system that stands universally condemned as a crime against humanity. And our president even advised that perhaps he, that is Shultz, had indicated that he would be meeting Gorbachev, should discuss this matter and then that the two could come, work out a strategy, a common strategy of quickly to bring about the downfall of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic society in South Africa. So those are our (?positions).

[Correspondent] Comrade Johnny, we also learned that the Americans were calling the ANC to meet it, because according to them they would like to promote a process of talks and negotiations inside South Africa. What was the ANC's position on this issue towards the Americans?

[Makatini] Yes, that is correct what you are saying. In fact, even the process that has been going on, and we had met Armacost earlier in Zambia as part of preparations for this meeting. [sentence as heard] This time again they did raise the question of their commitment to a negotiated settlement. The process should start as soon as possible. They, through the secretary of state, expressed their what they described as satisfaction, and they welcomed what they saw or read in the president's 8 January statement, commitment to a nonracial multiparty (?democracy) and [words indistinct] to talk of the narrowing of differences, and which we found strange because there was nothing new in that statement. We said what we have always said, commitment to the freedoms of speech, assembly, expression, etc. But having said that, of course, he went further to mention the points that I have already touched, that in order to move towards such a negotiated settlement it might be necessary for the ANC to renounce violence. And I've told you how we responded.

But in addition, in fairness to him, he reiterated their position where they agree with the ANC on the question of nonracial democracy, on the question of the release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners, and on the question of lifting on the ban on the ANC and other political organisations, and finally on the question of the lifting of the State of Emergency. But it is clear that they have not abandoned their chance to promote the so-called Natal option. But our position was made very clear on that question, and I have a feeling that they got the message.

Campaign To Repatriate 'Illegal' Blacks Speeds Up

MB041542 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Mar 87 p 1

[By Gerald Reilly]

[Text] The campaign to repatriate a maximum of the estimated 1.3-million "illegal" foreign blacks was speeding up, Home Affairs' Department Director-General Gerrie van Zyl said yesterday.

Between September last year and the end of January, 11,365 had been discovered and repatriated. Of that number, 7,796 were from Mozambique, 2,121 from Botswana, 848 from Zimbabwe and a combined total of 200 a month from Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi.

Van Zyl said in January inspectors had visted more than 3,000 companies to scrutinise employment registers in the search of illegally employed foreign blacks.

About 350 aliens were discovered and 124 prosecuted. Six employers were prosecuted for employing black workers illegally. Van Zyl said that part of the campaign was just getting off the ground and would be intensified in the months ahead.

Inspectors had checked the documentation of 8,000 black workers in January. The department had warned 190,000 employers by circular last October that inspectors would be visiting workplaces to check on Aliens Act contraventions.

Buthelezi Urges Blacks To Use Economic Weapon

MB041205 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1116 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Mount Edgecombe Mar 4 SAPA — The development of the Thukela Basin in the Natal/Kwazulu region had political and economic implications, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today. The chief minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha spoke in Mount Edgecombe at the launch of a campaign to market the Development of the Thukela Basin,

While the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] complex could not be starved of the water it used from the Thukela, he said the Thukela should "not be robbed" of the water it needed for its future. The basin was the logical new industrial complex of the future.

Chief Buthelezi referred to the "very serious degradation" of the environment in the upper reaches of the Thukela Basin. "I am worried by the extreme density of settlement of my people in the area," he said.

Economic laws dictated that the Thukela Basin would develop. "If the South African economy cannot begin making real inroads into mass black poverty by developing depressed areas such as

the Thukela Basin, we will face a bleak future.

"Apartheid has robbed blacks of their right of unrestricted entry into the free market system. That is something which must be tackled in this day and age."

Chief Buthelezi said mass poverty was the "arch enemy of democracy". The country would have to use its economy as a "telling weapon" against the politics of violence. There was a growing perception that the capitalist free enterprise system was the "root cause of all our evils". It stood accused of sustaining apartheid, hence the call to isolate South Africa economically in a last attempt to bring the South African Government to its knees.

"I say bluntly to white South Africa that white South Africa has abused our economic development to continually elaborate the apartheid system," he added.

"But I say to black South Africa that the struggle for liberation is, amongst other things, a struggle to put an end to the abuse which the white man has made of his economically privileged position. Blacks need the economy as a political weapons."

The dynamic development of the Thukela Basin would produce incalculable dividends in economic, social, and political terms. Ninety-one per cent of the basin's population is black.

The function, organised by the Kwazulu government and the Natal Provincial Administration, was attended by the administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, members of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly and prominent Natal businessmen.

AWB Withdraws Offer of Cooperation With HNP, CP

MB050611 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] The AWB has withdrawn its offer to make its Volkstad Party available to the HNP and the CP. Speaking at a public meeting in Pretoria, the leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terre'-Blanche, told the leaders of the two parties, Mr Jaap Marais and Dr Andries Treurnicht, that although the Volkstad Party is not taking part in the general election, he was withdrawing his offer. He called on Dr Treurnicht and Mr Marais to sign documents immediately to establish one party before the general election.

Mines Chamber Disputes NUM Wage Claims

MB050605 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2238 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg March 4 SAPA — The Chamber of Mines said today average earnings of unskilled and semi-skilled black mineworkers on South African gold mines were R448 per month.

The chamber denied in a statement claims by the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] that black mineworkers were paid an average of R345 a month.

"Furthermore it should be noted that the figure of R448 is a cash wage and does not include important benefits supplied free of charge by the mines — such as free food, accommodation, medical attention, transport and sport and recreation facilities — which are estimated to be worth an additional R147 a month for each mineworker," the statement said.

The NUM is demanding a 55 per cent wage increase for the miners.

Detainee Death Inquest Reveals Police Assault

MB051010 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0839 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg March 5 SAPA — The last moments of journalist Lucky Makompo Kutumela — who died in police custody less than 24 hours after his arrest — were recounted yesterday when the inquest hearing into his death started at the Makopane Magistrates Court, near Potgieterarus, in the northern Transvaal, the *Sowetan* reported today.

Warrant Officer M.M. Morare testified before Mr M.B. Mabuza that he had found Mr Kutumela still alive and lying on blankets but unable to speak or move when he visited the cell on the morning of April 5 last year.

He said another detainee had told him that Mr Kutumela should have been taken to hospital long ago but that the police had ignored all pleas for assistance. "I went away to arrange for a van to take Mr Kutumela to hospital, but when I returned after 10 minutes he was dead. We carried him to the passage and covered him with blankets," Warrant Officer Morare said.

Under cross-examination by Mr Dikgang Moseneke, for the family, Warrant Officer Morare said he saw two fresh wounds on the head and face of Mr Kutumela.

He said the sergeant on duty during the night had told him that the detainee had been assaulted while resisting arrest. This had not been recorded in the occurence book, he said.

He said three other detainees who were in the same cell with Mr Kutumela were later taken to hospital and admitted with serious injuries.

The station comander, Captain Isaac Lebese, said he saw eight sjambok [billy club] marks on the body of Mr Kutumela but did not ask who had caused them "because I knew that all the policemen had been issued with sjamboks."

He said he accepted that sjambok marks were caused by his policemen.

Sgt Solomon Machete, who was in charge during the night when Mr Kutumela and the other detainees were brought in, testified that he had not seen any injury on any of the detainees.

Court Confirms Ruling Reinstating Strikers

MB050828 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0709 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Johannesburg March 5 SAPA — [passage omitted] The Natal Supreme Court has confirmed an Industrial Court (IC) ruling reinstating 113 workers dismissed by Natal Die Castings (NDC) for going on an unlawful strike in May 1985.

The IC had ruled in January last year that the dismissal, followed by the company's failure or refusal to negotiate in good faith, constituted an unfair labour practice.

NDC had asked the Supreme Court to review the IC's decision, and to restrain the union and the workers from effecting it.

Giving the Supreme Court decision, Mr Justice Kriek said, while the unlawfulness of the strike was relevant to the dismissals, it did not automatically deprive the IC of its jurisdiction to decide if the company had acted fairly in all circumstances.

NDC is to refer the case to the appelate division.

Information Bureau Issues 4 March Unrest Report

MB050909 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0906 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Pretoria Mar 5 SAPA — Herewith follows the unrest report from the Bureau of Information in Pretoria for the 24 hour period until midnight last night:

Rubbish removal was disrupted in Guguletu in Cape Town when about 10 black radicals threw a petrol bomb at a rubbish removal truck yesterday. Only the rubbish caught fire, and a black man sustained burn wounds while extinguishing the flames. No arrests have thus far been made.

Other unrest-related incidents reported during the 24 hour period comprised isolated stone throwing and petrol bomb attacks on buses and private vehicles. No injuries or arrests resulted and damage was reported as minimal.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB050721 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN: PFP Unlikely To Win Election

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 4 March comments in its page 6 editorial on the decision by independent candidates to "fight the election on the same platform." The fact that the PFP supports the independents means that "if you vote for the three Independents you are not voting for a Worrall alliance of moderates but for a PFP alliance that includes the Independents." But, "unless the New Nats, plus Independents, plus Progs [PFP members] are in one party (and we can't see how the New Nats can form an alliance with the PFP, in whose company nobody, not even Independents, want to be seen publicly)," there is "no chance" of the PFP coming to power.

THE STAR: Tax Money on Police Settlements

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 4 March says that taxpayers who care where their money goes may have noted that once again many thousands of rands they were forced to give the State, is given to people in court settlements. "The minister of Law and Order told Parliament last week that R1.2 million was paid in a year as a result of police assaults and wrongful arrests. A recent survey published by the SA Journal on Human Rights found police payouts in 1970 amounted to R990; by 1983 the figure had jumped to R4.5 million. Even allowing for inflation, the increase is staggering." "Taxpayers would dearly like to know exactly why these funds are being wasted and what the police force is up to."

Government Evades Comment on Raids

A second editorial on the same page notes that: "The Angolan Government claims there have been new South African military incursions across its borders. It is no sort of answer at all for the South African Defense Force to reply: 'This appears to be the same hoary old propaganda trotted out with monotonous regularity and it would serve no purpose to comment on it.' Did South African troops, or did they not, engage in recent military incursions into Angola? Non-confirmation and non-denial is hardly a way to handle serious allegations made in the context of a serious military confrontation."

SWAPO on 'Suicide Mission'

Geral L'ange writes on the same page that statistics show that when SWAPO set out from Angola into South Africa "they are embarking on what are virtually suicide missions." But, "despite SWAPO's relatively high losses, it has still managed to keep recruiting enough members to maintain its Angolan-based Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) at a strength of around 9,000." "Knowledgeable estimates are that more than half are deployed in Angola alongside the MPLA Government forces fighting the UNITA rebels — paying the rent, as it were, for SWAPO's bases in Angola. Only about a quarter of the force, about 2,000 men, are believed to be available for insurgency in Namibia, and each year nearly a third of that number are killed or captured by the security forces there, according to official figures."

BUSINESS DAY on White House

"The disintegration of the Reagan presidency has been sudden and dramatic but not altogether surprising," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 4 March. "The White House, as an institution, has chewed up every occupant since the irrepressible Harry Truman." "The conclusion is inescapable that the fault lies in the Presidency, not in the men who occupy it. Such a record of perceived failure implies that the system itself, after 200 years of marvellous adaptation, is approaching exhaustion. The president is not up to the demands of this ferocious century." "The White House, riven with intrigue and tortured by status anxieties, is best understood as a mediaeval court where the monarch is beheaded every four years or so by popular vote."

Criticism of Police Settlements

A second editorial on the same page says that "government has decided to pay Archbishop Denis Hurley R25,000 to settle a court action that was likely, so far as one can tell, to result in

examination of accusations of atrocities allegedly committed against black people by police. In settling, the defendants — the Minister of Justice and the attorney-general of the Transvaal — admitted no liability." "If the police have nothing to hide, then these settlements do dreadful and unfair damage to their reputation. If they do, then the administration of justice in SA has been compromised."

CAPE TIMES: Goverament Unwilling To Reform

A page 8 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 3 March notes that: "After many years of verligte [enlightened] talk about reform while at the same time not alienating the government, it is indeed encouraging that so many influential members of the Stellenbosch University teaching staff have come to realise that the National Party is unable, and unwilling to introduce the kind of reforms South Africa so desperately needs."

SOWETAN on Mandela Home Attacks

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 4 March says the "mysterious attacks and shootings in the early hours of the morning" at the home of Winnie Mandela "are particularly alarming." The paper believes the "latest shooting at her house is full of sinister and inexplicable elements." "The police add another sinister note to the affair when they claim that they found spent cartridges fired from an AK47. Obviously we are supposed to draw certain conclusions from this. The story is too full of unanswered questions to be convincing. Mrs Mandela, we know, will not be intimidated."

DIE TRANSVALER on PFP Dual Policy

A page 10 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 3 March says that "unlike what the PFP has done in the past — apply a dual policy in the cities and in the country areas — for election purposes, the NP at least has the conviction that it has only one policy for every constituency, which is that of reform without domination." *Die Transvaler* believes that "voters will gain a lot if they attend NP gatherings in great numbers." "Every white citizen will have the privilege of asking the NP leaders questions at these gatherings. Like this, no one need go to the polls with second hand information at one's disposal."

DIE VADERLAND on Political Manipulation of Church

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 3 March points out that "last week the Zimbabwean president, Canaan Banana, warned the church to 'review and reconstruct,' to fit in with the socialistic aspirations." "The church in Zimbabwe must now serve Marxist socialism." "It is statements like this that scares whites in South Africa away from cooperation and powersharing with blacks, especially if the possibility of a black takeover is brought into consideration. The NP takes a strong stand on the question of powersharing as opposed to a takeover of power." *Die Vaderland* also warns against using the bible and the church as "evangelists for political and economic ideologies."

BEELD on PFP Fear of Defeat

"The flexibility of the PFP knows no end in the present election campaign," says Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 4 March in its page 10 editorial. "It simply has to think about an enlightened New Nat and it obligingly stands back for it. This party begins to sound more and more like the AWB." "The PFP is on the retreat in many places and this can only be because it is afraid of defeat and of humiliation, rather than as a result of its principles." Its decision to stand back for the independents "smacks of opportunism which does not respect the basic principles of the South African politics. Hopefully the voters will see this."

SWAZILAND

Convicted Criminal Mozambicans Face Deportation

MB041241 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Mozambican immigrants convicted of criminal charges in Swaziland will in future be deported back to Mozambique after completing their prison sentences. Sentencing a Mozambican immigrant to 50 days' imprisonment for theft, Mbabane senior magistrate Mr Stanford Ginindza said Swaziland was determined to cut down on the large number of Mozambican immigrants involved in criminal activities in the country.

ZIMBABWE

Further Reports on Visit by Mozambican President

Reception Speeches Cited

MB050626 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has called on the people of Zimbabwe and Mozambique to remain united in their fight against reactionary forces bent on dividing them. Comrade Banana said outside forces will never succeed in their attempts to divide Zimbabwe and Mozambique, because the two countries are determined to fight jointly to protect their common interests. He was speaking at a reception hosted by the visiting Mozambican president, Comrade Joaquim Chissano, in Harare last night. The president urged Zimbabweans and Mozambicans to strengthen their cooperation in the economic, scientific, social, and cultural fields.

Speaking at the same occasion, Comrade Chissano urged all Zimbabweans to rally behind the popular government of the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. He said Zimbabwe's rapid developemnt since independence was due to the leadership of Comrade Mugabe. Comrade Chissano also commended Comrade Banana for his tireless efforts to unite all Zimbabweans.

The Mozambican president is expected to leave Harare for Luanda, Angola, today after a 4-day visit to Zimbabwe.

Chissano Hails Support

MB050826 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0804 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Harare March 5 SAPA — President Joaquim Chissano said here today there was widespread international support for Mozambique's war against armed bandits, underdevelopment

and South African destabilization, ZIANA, the semi-official news agency, reported.

Zambia, Botswana, Angola, Nigeria, Cuba, socialist countries, Scandanavia, the United States, Japan, Italy, France, Holland, Britain, the European Community, the Non-aligned Movement and the United Nations were helping in development efforts being jeopardised by South African destabilisation through support for armed bandits, he told journalits before leaving for Angola.

"These countries are all helping us to eradicate bandits and terrorism," the Mozambican leader said.

He leaves for Angola this morning after a four-day state visit.

Zimbabwe and Tanzania are the only two Frontline countries that have deployed troops in Mozambique to weed out armed bandits in joint exercise with Mozambican forces.

Resupply of MNR 'Smashed'

MB050852 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0850 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Harare March 5 SAPA — Mozambican security forces recently smashed the latest attempt by South Africa to ship arms through the central province of Zambezia to the MNR bandits, President Joaquim Chissano disclosed here today, ZIANA, the semi-official news agency reported today. President Chissano told a press conference South Africa continued to support the MNR despite the Nkomati Non-agression Pact signed by the two countries in 1984.

The latest supplies were to help the bandits overcome the joint operations mounted in the country by Zimbabwean and Mozambican forces.

"They did not succeed because we acted in time to prevent the re-supply. This is the latest attempt by South Africa to give support to the bandits," President Chissano said.

President Chissano said, although some bandits fled into Malawi when Zimbabwean and Mozambican forces re-captured five towns in a joint operation, the agreement signed by the two Governments would soon compel Malawi to take action against the bandits. The two countries were working on a joint strategy to deal with the bandits, he said. The agreement signed by the two countries would require the Lilongwe government to protect the Nacala route, Malawi's natural outlet to the sea.

Mr Chissano said the major task for his government was to eliminate the South African-sponsored bandits and start development projects. President Chissano said his visit to Zimbabwe had shown him the people were willing to co-operate in all fields to boost relations between the two countries.

Ian Smith Criticized for Antisanctions Remarks

MB042000 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1953 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Harare, March 4, SAPA — Senator Joseph Culverwell of Zimbabwe today attacked former Rhodesian prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, for his anti-sanctions remarks, saying Mr Smith should be censured for treason, the semi-official news agency ZIANA reported.

Leading debate in the Senate on a motion to deplore the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) leaders' "pro-apartheid stance," he said Mr Smith's statement was unbecoming for a Zimbabwean parliamentarian and could amount to treason.

"It is important in this year of abolishing the 20 white seats in the House of Assembly and, therefore, the 10 seats in the Senate, that this house censure Ian Smith for, in effect, collaboration with the enemy."

Senator Culverwell, who is the deputy minister of education, said it was imperative for CAZ members to disown Mr Smith's attempts at international diplomacy which were against the interests of Zimbabwe.

"It is now long overdue for sections of the white community in Zimbabwe to loudly and firmly repudiate this political dinosaur who, and his party, were voted in by a majority of white voters in the 1985 general elections."

He said a repudiation of Mr Smith's remarks by various leaders of white interests was a matter of great urgency as it was vital for the continuation of racial reconciliation.

Senator Culverwell said debate in the international community was on the question of timing and that of partial and selective sanctions, as opposed to comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

"Yet Ian Smith, this defeated representative and leader of a vanished colonial settler regime, who and his ilk go about their lives in Zimbabwe without fear and molestation, and who lost his anti-sanctions battle in Rhodesia, now seemingly declares that he had the intelligence and wisdom to advise the myopic Pretoria regime in its fight against justice and independence in South Africa," he said.

He said Mr Smith had not been content with the aspersions on Zimbabwe's integrity and achievements he had made in North America and Australia and was now advising the Pretoria regime on how to beat sanctions.

"In spite of his reprimand by the parliament of Zimbabwe, this so-called champion of Western civilisation, in whose service he declared the infamous UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence] — whose many consequences include about 40,000 dead and about 1.5-million refugees and displaced people at independence in 1980 — this same man now has advised some South Africans about how to mobilise against and beat sanctions.

Seconding the motion, Senator Patrick Chinamasa said Mr

Smith's utterances had "far-reaching implications" on the policy of reconciliation, the future of the white population in Zimbabwe and the liberation struggles in southern Africa.

He said it would be unfortunate if the existing race relations deteriorated because of one man — Mr Smith.

"The utterances of Mr Smith since independence have been a cause for concern to government and all peace-loving Zimbabweans," he said.

Problems Foreseen in Proposed Amendments

MB041450 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Feb 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Constitutional Changes Easier Than the Timing"]

[Text] The Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, this week restated the government's intention to modify certain aspects of the Zimbabwe Constitution this year.

Although he did not directly state which provisions would be altered, one can expect that they will include the creation of an executive president, combining the roles of president and prime minister, and the elimination of the 20 seats reserved for voters registered on the white voters' roll.

The target date of 1987 for the change of the present role of president to that of an executive president was revealed by Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, the minister of information, posts and telecommunications, in an interview with a West German journalist last year.

The obvious candidate for this post would be Mr Robert Mugabe himself, and we will not predict any meaningful objection to this constitutional amendment. If the principle of the president as chief executive works in the United States, there is no reason why it cannot work here, although the incumbent may find that combining the roles of head of state and chief executive entails a very heavy workload.

As for the 20 reserved white seats, this was not necessarily intended to be a permanent feature of our Constitution, but one of those typically British pieces of irrationality that seem to have worked well during Zimbabwe's formative years.

It is not surprising that the provision of reserved seats is regarded as objectionable by the black majority, since the independence war was fought for universal adult suffrage, but the 20 seats have been valuable, not only for the white community they represent, but for the government itself. It is only to be regretted that the CAZ [Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe] did not adopt a more responsible and cooperative position, enabling the white members to have made a more positive contribution during Zimbabwe's first seven years.

Of course, with the loss of the 20 white seats in the House of Assembly, it naturally follows that some white senatorial seats will also be lost, since these are elected by the House of Assembly acting as an electoral college.

The politicking will now start, to raise the necessary parliamentary majorities to effect the changes to the Constitution. Undoubtedly this has been an extra spur to the government's unity talks with PF-ZAPU. There will inevitably be a certain amount of horsetrading, but this is the very stuff of politics.

This part, there is another issue which we believe has not been fully clarified, and should lead to some constitutional wrangling, particularly from the CAZ, who stand to lose by the amendment of section 38b of the Constitution.

It is a moot point whether, even if constitutional amendments are passed, they can come into force before a general election. We believe this may be the case, because the Constitution states that the seat of a member of the House of Assembly shall become vacant on the dissolution of Parliament following his election or appointment. In other words, a member of the house or indeed a senator is elected for the life of the parliament.

If constitutional amendments are made, it must surely apply to future parliaments, and the government must either accept that the present occupants of the reserved white seats and certain Senate seats will continue until the natural life of this parliament ends in 1990, or declare a general election after constitutional amendments have been duly approved, when the new provisions will apply.

We understand the constitutional lawyers are already sharpening their pencils.

Railways General Manager Reports Deficit

MB041227 Harare Domestic Serice in English 1115 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] The general manager of the National Railways of Zimbabwe [NRZ], Mr John Avery, has disclosed that the NRZ recorded a net deficit of $92 million last year, and said this was due to increased operation costs, interest repayments, and salaries. In a report tabled in parliament, Mr Avery said although revenue increased by $20 million, operating costs rose by $25 million. He added that $10 million had to be absorbed by the administration to cover rises in salaries, pensions, and associated benefits.